PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,338.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dated Sailing. Saturday 6-30 P.M. 1908.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
22nd Feb.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
29th „	ARCADIA	8403	.....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7946	BRITANNIA	6126
14th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7946	MOOLTAN	9631
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7946	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6969
9th „	CALEDONIA	7946	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	4,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
PERA	4,326	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	4,886	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July „
PERA	4,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Steamer or Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	4,886	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	27th Mar. 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	R. Cucchi	15th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	A. Cogliolo	15th Apl 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 970; 2nd Class Rs. 685. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1908.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Bel-lto	17th March. „
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean Black Sea and American Ports issued.

*The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th February, will call at Penang, taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 20th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 21st Feb.	11 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "SATARA," 5,572 tons, sailing on or about 29th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,810 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
14th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	8301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	8301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6817	F. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
† AUSTRIA	7366	G. Gilhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
† VORWAERTS	5090	R. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
† PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	28th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	496	770	432	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	682	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 848 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	..	22 „	24 „	..	15 „
†**City of Glasgow	..	25 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
†a Trafford Hall	..	3 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
† Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡ Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akal Sahis, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarongs (Fancy & Marino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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Salesman,
GAMDEWADI, BOMBAY.

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BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.
SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had, Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed apital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
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WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

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Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.
Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety. Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.
Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS.

We beg to notify that we have JUST IMPORTED the following GOODS and your inspection is Solicited:—

BEST ENGLISH CYCLES. | Manufactured at the famous RAGLAN Works-Coventry.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. | Manufactured by the well-known Standard Company.

GRAPH-O-PHONES & RECORDS. | No house should be without them.

TERMS:—Cash or on the easy part-payment system.

ALL ACCESSORIES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY COMPANY,

GAIETY THEATRE BUILDING,
BORI BUNDER.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

LIPTONS

Beg to inform their Customers in Bombay and Western India that the business formerly carried on at

33, Apollo Street,

UNTIL THE FIRE OF

SUNDAY MORNING

WILL BE CONTINUED FROM

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 17TH INSTANT

AT

14, Hummum Street.

No interruption will take place in the supply of

STANDARD LINES OF TEA

OF WHICH

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT IS NOW

IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

Per s. s. "Ismalia"

From Calcutta.

Orders will be executed from that Consignment without delay.

THE REGULAR CONSIGNMENTS OF

HAMS BACON CHEESE

AND

OILMAN'S STORES

RECENTLY INSTITUTED

Will be Resumed as soon as fresh supplies are received in Reply to Cabled Orders.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

17, Hummum Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., having REMOVED ... to 5 RUMMUM STREET, Fort, Bombay, all communications should be addressed thereto until further Notice.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in S... Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.
Time of Judging.

FIRST DAY,
TUESDAY Afternoon, 18th February.
Ring No. 1.

3-0 P. M.—Class No. 19...Arab and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
... " " 20 Polo Ponies other than Arab and C.-B. ... 1 Prize for best Polo Pony.
...30 " " " 14...Hacks Arabs and C.-B's
...50 " " " 15 Best Hack Property of owner of one horse

Ring No. 2.

... P. M.—Class No. 4...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Heavy W.
3-15 " " " 5...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Medium
4 10 " " " 6...English and Colonial Hunters over 14 2 Light W
5-30 " " " 7...English and Colonial Hunters 14 2 and under.
...50 " " " 7...Ladies' Horses Eng'sh & Colonial over 14 2.

ARENA.

5-0 P. M.—Class No. 30 Horse Jumping.
5-30 " " " 25...Single Harness 14-2 and under English and Colonial.
5-15 " " " 24...Single Harness over 14-2 English and Colonial.
6-0 " " " 29...Best Complete Turn-out.

SECOND DAY,
THURSDAY Morning, 20th February.
Ring No. 1.

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 1...English and Colonial Chargers.
8-15 " " " 2...Charges of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
8-30 " " " 3...English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governors' Bodyguard.
8-15 " " " 34...Best new Importation, English and Colonial.

Ring No. 2.

... A. M.—Class No. 32...Best Mares, Arabs and C.-B's.
8-15 " " " 33...Best C.-B. Horse Mare or Gelding.
8-30 " " " 22...English and Colonial 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
8-15 " " " 21...Arabs and C.-B. 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON 20TH FEBRUARY.
Ring No. 1.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 11...Hunters, English and Colonial, 14-2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 " " " 12...Arab and C.-B. Hunters regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-10 " " " 18...Ladies' Horses 14-2 and under English and Colonial.
4 30 " ...Special Prize for best Hunter in the show
4-45 " " " 16...Ladies' Horses, Arabs and C.-B's.

Ring No. 2.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 8...Arab C.-B. Hunters.
3-50 " " " 9...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted Heavy.
4-10 " " " 10...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted Light.
4-30 " " " 13...Hacks, English and Colonial

Arena.

5- P. M.—Class No. 31...Pony Jumping.
5-30 " " " 23...Single Harness Arab and CB
6-45 " " " 26...Pairs.
6- " " " 28...Tandems. Parades of Prize Winners. Distribution of Prizes.

DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.
Judging takes place at 8. A. M.

OWEN SYMONS,
Hony Secretary.
Bombay Horse Show.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the Chamber have APPOINTED TO-DAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 4th March, 1908, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. W. Bicknell and Mr. D. Carmichael, whose term of Office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1908.

The Ballot Box will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
SECRETARY.

Bombay, ...th February, 1908.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A New weekly journal called *Indian Truth* will be produced on SATURDAY, the 7th March (on the model of Mr. H. Labouchere's London "Truth") and on each successive SATURDAY. It will be partly illustrated and will deal with all topics interesting to Anglo-Indians. It will strenuously support the Government against measures respecting the unrest in India. It will contain (like London "Truth") 7 or 8 pages of advertisements. (List nearly full.)

Price will be fixed later.

Editor and Sole proprietor,
ARTHUR TRAVERS CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
Connaught Hotel, Poona.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

A Course of Architectural Drawing will be commenced for students who have taken 2nd year Draughtsman's Certificates and for Draughtsmen employed in Architects' and Engineers' Offices, on MONDAY the 17th of February, 1908. Lectures and instruction will be given by Mr G. Wittet now in charge of office of the Consulting Architect to Government. Full syllabus can be obtained at the Office of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Bombay, 8th February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AND
MOTOR GYMKHANA,

ORGANIZED BY THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
TO BE HELD AT BOMBAY,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY TO SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Each day from 4 P.M. to 11 P.M.

ON THE MAIDAN, MARINE LINES.
ALL TYPES AND MAKES OF UP-TO-DATE CARS EXHIBITED.
MOTOR ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SHOWN.
SIX MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS COMPETED FOR EACH DAY.
CARNIVAL OF WINNING CARS EACH NIGHT.
UP-TO-DATE REFRESHMENT STALLS ARRANGED FOR.
Band Performances throughout.

For all Particulars of Entries, Admission and Season Tickets, Ground Plots and all other details for above, APPLY ONLY TO—

N. M. MAR HALL,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each
AT THE RATE OF
Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (on behalf of a syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.
Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business:—

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA CAUSEWAY,
31st *January*, 1908.

To
THE AGENT,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus in August 1905, the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars. This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year.

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings of the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,575, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shown in gross receipts is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November and December, 1907, compare as follows:—

ELECTRIC CARS...10·31 annas per car mile.
HORSE CARS ... 7·76 " " "

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, according to the latest returns available, work out as under:—

ELECTRIC CARS...4·04 annas per car mile.†
HORSE CARS ...7·4 " " "

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the standing charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating electrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is electrified throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meantime, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and paid up.

The Lighting and Power Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the last two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,553 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily advancing, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January, 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 228,214 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of one Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of generation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

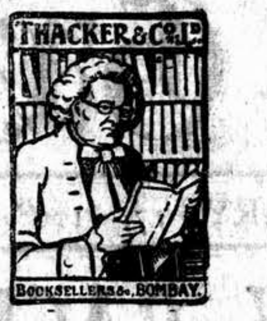
Yours faithfully,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

* These expenses comprised all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.
† Electric current is sold to the Traction Department by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·125 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE,

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	a.
Essays on Indian Economics. A Collection of Essays and Speeches by Mahadev Govind Ranade, C. I. E. ...	2	0
A Handbook of Civil Law. By N. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A., B. L. ...	2	0
Handbook of Criminal Law. By N. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A., B. L. ...	2	0
Sex and Character. By Otto Weininger. Authorised translation of the sixth German Edition. With Portrait of the Author ...	8	12
British Minor Expeditions, 1746 to 1814, Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. ...	2	8
Reed's Engineers' Handbook to the Board of Trade Examinations for Certificates of Competency as First and Second Class Engineer. With 302 Elementary Questions and Answers. Illustrated by 224 Diagrams. Two Volumes in one ...	10	15
The Key to Reed's Engineers' Handbook to the Board of Trade Examinations for First and Second Class Engineers and containing the working of all the questions given in the examination papers ...	6	9

INDIAN AND EASTERN.

	Rs.	a.
Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Persia, etc. Edited by Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, R. E., K. C. B. With Maps and Plans ...	13	8
Industrial India. By Glyn Barlow, M. A. ...	1	8
Malabar and Its Folk. A Systematic Description of the Social Customs and Institutions of Malabar. By B. T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B. A.	1	8
Indian Insect Pests. By H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M. A., F. E. S., F. Z. S. Illustrated ...	1	2
Indian Trees. An account of Trees, Shrubs, Woody Climbers, Bamboos and Palms, Indigenous or commonly cultivated in the British-Indian Empire. By Dietrich Brandis, K. C. I. E., Assisted by Indian Foresters, Illustrated ...	14	0
Indiscreet Letter from Peking. Being the notes of an eye-witness, which set forth in some detail, from day to day, the real story of the siege and sack of distressed Capital in 1900. The Year of Great Tribulation. Edited by B. L. Putnam Weale ...	5	0

FICTION.

Colonial Edition. Paper Cover Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

The Lord of Latimer Street. A Novel. By Jane Wardle.

Phantom Figures. By F. Dicberry.

The Red Year. A story of the Indian Mutiny. By Louis Tracy.

The Princess Priscilla's Fortnight. By the Author of "Elizabeth and her German garden." Cloth only.

The Gift. By S. Macnaughtan. Cloth only.

Needles and Pins. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Cloth only.

THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY.
Asa.

ASA preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called mervellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation, in recommending "**ASA**" as being **THE REMEDY** necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE:—Re. 1-0 per bottle.

Full directions are given with each bottle.

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AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING.

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The ADVANTAGES of course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.

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WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

LAST 6 NIGHTS.
OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!!

GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT.
When Handsome Trophies will be Presented to the Winning JOCKEY and TRAINER of THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY, 19TH.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

A Special Programme for this occasion (by Special Request) the Riding Contest will be repeated on this evening.

Next Souvenir Matinee, Wednesday afternoon, February 19th.

When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children. Every Child will receive a Chance of winning one of these Watches.

Doors Open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half Price to all parts to Matinees only.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21st.
Grand Benefit Performance in aid of the DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL,
When MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE will give Half the Gross receipts to the above Institution.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE, Manager,
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1. THAT SQUALLY BEACH (very comic) ... ... 200 ft
2. GREAT STEEPLE CHASE (Grand attractive sporting subject) ... ... 500 "
3. LADY DOCTOR'S HUSBAND (very amusing and interesting) ... ... 700 "
4. ALADIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP 900 "
5. SEA BY MOONLIGHT (a very fascinating sea view) ... ... 250 "
6. THE WONDERFUL MIRRORS (great magical and fantastic coloured subject) ... 500 "
7. SCULLIONS DREAM ... ... 600 "

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE CLARKE
and
SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

in aid of
THE CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM
VERSOVA,
will be given at the new
"EMPIRE THEATRE"
ON
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
February, 27th and 28th,
When a Company of Amateurs will present
"THE JACOBITE,"
A Romantic Comedy in two Acts
preceded by
"THE NINTH WALTZ"
Incidental Music by the Band of the Royal Scots.
Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908,
AT 9-30 P. M.

GRAND TABLEAUX AND COSTUME CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE,
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. New March...... Greetings ....Edward Behr
Specially written for and dedicated to H. E. the GOVERNOR and Lady CLARKE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. Musical March...Instructor and Leader...Miss Frances Shortt
INDO BRITISH CHILDREN.
3. Tableaux Song Three Green Bonnets...D'Hardelot
Song, Mrs. VALENTINI TABLEAUX, Mrs. VINES and three B. E. S. Children.
4. Vocal Quartett
Messrs G. F. HILL, PEARSON, MARTIN and THOMAS.
5. Songs (a) On the Wings of Music...... ......Mendelssohn
(b) I hid my Love in the Heart of a Rose...D'Hardelot
Lady MAUD WARRENDER.
6. Piano Solo (a) Fantaisic Impromptu......Chopin
(b) Masche Grotesque.........Sinding
Mrs BEN HICK.
(By request.)
7. Song........Scena and Aria Faust ....Gounod
Miss VIOLET CLARKE.
Accompanied by H. E.'s Band.
8. Farcical Dumb-show .... Professions
Messrs. CROFT and WILSON.

PART II.

1. Overture......Albin ....Flotow
H. E.'s BAND.
2. Chanty........Song with Capstan ....Rolling Home
Mr. NEMO and CHORUS.
3. Song and Dance
Mr. CROFT.
4. Tableaux Song...Apld Robin Gray
Song, Mrs. HOPKINS TABLEAUX, MISS SCHURSTES Miss FORBES, etc.
5. Violin Solo (a) Concerto Op 76................Beriot
(b) Humoreske ....Dvorak
Mr. NA...ERT
6. Acted Song......One Spring Morning ....Nevin
Song, Miss C. V. Hunter, Acted by four B. E. S. Girls
7. Comic Song.
Mr. CROFT.
THE KING.

Orchestral Music arranged and conducted by EDWARD BEHR, Director H. E.'s Band.

Theatre kindly lent by the Bombay City Building Coy.

Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5. Good seats available Gallery, Rs. 2.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Re. 1.

SKATING RINK.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
USUAL SKATING SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
Club Sessions at 6 p. m.
General Skating at 9-30.
Race for Championship Cup and Race for Gold Medal
AT 10-30.

LOOK OUT FOR BILL OF SPORTS.
FOR SATURDAY 22ND.
Spanish Bull Fight—Steeple Chase and other events for Prizes.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER. **BOMBAY.**

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

ACTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction by order and in the Godown of Messrs. Gill & Co., at Colaba and on account and risk of Damji Arjoon:—S.R.B. 100 F. P. Bales machine guinned fine Akola Khangam cotton.

A desposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLES.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Co., an Auction Sale of several second-hand Motor Cycles will be held by the Undersigned, outside Messrs. Kirkbride premises, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

Private gentlemen's machines will be included if sent in time.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Ellias and Co.

Ex. s. s. "Totomi Maru."

M E 1 V Co S. P. G. 580-1—2 cases containing 160 pieces silk piece goods from Hongkong.

Ex. s. s. "Pecania."

" 594—1 case containing 100 pieces silk piece goods from Hongkong.
" 593—1 case containing 77 pieces silk piece goods from Hongkong.

A deposit of 50 present will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Piece of Land at Memanwada Street or Gowli Mohalla.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali Kajijee, the receiver appointed by the High Court of the estate of the late Ismail Ahmed Munshi, in Suit No. 229 of 1901, (Mahomed Usuf Bhau vs. Hawaboo and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on Wednesday the 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Memanwada Street or Gowli Mohlola, B. Ward No 633, Street No 69-71 admeasuring in length by 50 feet and in breadth 17 feet standing in the name of Ismail Ahmed Munshi and bounded on the east, by the public passage, on the West by public Road, on the north by the house No. 7375, and on the south by house No. 61-67.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc. at G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on MONDAY the 2nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, tilly and jowari in bags, rice in bags, mustard seed in bags full pressed bales of cotton, bundle of coir ropes, empety casks, bundles of beggifig, lot of condemned sheets, boundles of iron packages, boxes of sundries, waste paper and records, other miscellaneous articles, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND CONDEMNED STORES.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2-30 p. m (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Rally Stores Depot Parel, a quantity of old and condemned stores such as tables chairs, cupboard, Empty casks, broken lamps, Rubber scrap Zinc Lining, Zinc Scrap, steel files, packing cases, leather prices, dating machine, school books, cloth cutting, waste paper and records, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable brilliant Ring.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press, Bank Street, Fort, by order of Sha Ramdass Pursbotamdass and on account and at the risk of Thakar Vithaldass Soonderdass.

1 Valuable brilliant Ring about 9 3-4 rutties. The ring is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant 2 P. M., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public, Auction at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mooltani Gordhandas Vallabhdas and on account and at the risk of Memon Cooman Noormahomed Cassum of Dhorajee.
1 bundle Furound Jivan pearls about 9 chows.
1 bundle small pearls about 40 chows.
1 bundle small Jivan pearls about 1 tuk.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

"SPECIAL 'SHORT'" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 190..

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Robert and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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SECOND-FLOOR:—TWO fine airy OFFICE ROOMS, with Gallery. For Rent and other particulars apply to the Owner—

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17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

MOTOR CAR, Speedwell (De Dion Engine), Single Cylinder, 8½ horse power, 3 speeds and reverse, to seat four, dark green body, Cape Cart Hood, in good condition, complete with Stepney wheel Lamps, tools, etc. Price Rs. 2,200.

BLACK WALER MARE, 14-1, 5 years up to weights, believes absolutely sound, excellent Hack, has carried a lady and been trapped, being fast should make an A 1 Polo Pony. Price Rs. 700.

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WANTED.

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APPLICANTS, from among the Graduates of the Grant Medical College, for the POST of HONORARY ASSISTANT OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals. Apply to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over-work and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

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Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102	unchgd.	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4	unchgd.	
*Bar Silver in London ...	26 5/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	26 3/8		3/16
Do. in New York ...	57		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·85 3/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 p. c.	since	23 ulto
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8	unchgd.	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
* Closing tone of Silver Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Easier.
Futures ... ...Easier.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 3,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 200 ,,
Imports... ...21,000 ,,
Mid-Americans... ...6·21—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·66	5·66	5·66	5·65
—14	—14	—14	—14

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·63	5·60	5·52	5·42	5·23
—14	—13	—12	—11	—11

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...30,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...37,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...3,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 23,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·15—20

Futures—Month of March, 10·58—29
Do. Do. May 10·69—28
{Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains, and to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.}

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 5/8—1/8
Futures—Month of March 10·83—29
Do do May 10·71—31
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1[illegible]4,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	5[illegible],000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	112,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	778,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	507,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ...	d. 5 [illegible]
F. G. Broach ...	d. 5 [illegible]
Good Broach ...	d. 5 [illegible]
Fine Bhownagger ...	d. 5
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Bhownagger ...	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Oomras ...	d. 5 [illegible]
F. G. Oomras ...	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Oomras ...	d 4 [illegible]
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d. 5 [illegible]
Fine Bengals ...	d. 4
F. G. Bengals ...	d. 3 [illegible]
Good Bengals ...	d. 3 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 5

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 [illegible]d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5 [illegible]d. Value. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—3 [illegible]d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 [illegible]d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 7/8 Ap.-May—Antwerp Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship, 58 Apl. May H. A. and D sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—58 3/4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12s. 9d.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 2s. 11 3/4d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 75 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 5/8

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 7 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge F. O. B. & X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 12 6
[illegible] to Bombay—[illegible]—9s. 6d. value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovs and half sovs	75,000	Aden	Arabia	National Bank
3 do do	2,10,000	Port Said	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold ...	76,800	London	do	Chartered Bank
1 do do	76,800	do	do	Comp Nat de Paris
136 Bars Silver	2,94,365	do	do	Chartered Bank
2 Cases Gold & Sovs	91,800	do	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes do do	1,13,400	do	do	International Bank
120 Bars Silver	2,40,600	do	do	Hongkong Bank
81 do do	1,59,885	do	do	Yokohama Bank
156 do do	3,20,126	do	do	do do
1 Bundle Rs.	800	Debai	Nerbudda	Mac Mackenzie & Co
1 do do	1,802	Muscat	do	do do do
2 Cases Sovs ...	60,000	Jeddah	Ahmadi	B & P S N Co
1 Bundle Sovs & Gold Coins..	5,179	do	Shah Noor	Talakchand & Shapoorjee
7 Packages Rs..	12,828	Koweit	Nerbudda	Sundry Importers
21 do do	42,198	Debai	do	do
30 do do	75,600	Bahrein	do	do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :— Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :— The Market has been quiet to-day. The opening rates were 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months, sight. A Bank was still willing to give wire at 1s. 3 15-16d. for ready delivery, but the enquiry was very trifling. Few merchants, bills are offered but business for this month has only been practicable at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight. March bills might be placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight, but private paper is scarce for any delivery. Far Eastern rates are quieter.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight ...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	142 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	192

Government Paper.

The Market opened steady at 96 for cash and 96 3-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged, but with sellers, at the opening quotations. Only a small business is reported in the Bazaar to-day. Calcutta market is easier, their quotations being advised as 95 7-8 ready and 96 1-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 96·3

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar silver in London closed 3-16 down at 26 5-16 ready and 26 3-8 for delivery forward in two months; while New York was 1-4 down at 57. Locally the market has been easier. At opening ready bars were quoted at 67 7-8 ex-duty but at the close there are probably sellers at 67 5-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are quoted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	24 11 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24 10 0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24 5 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	67 10 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66 14 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	67 1 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The sharp decline advised in the Home markets has affected the local market to a certain extent and prices are easier. The market is quiet with little demand by shipper either for ready or forward. Bills were moderate buyers of ready Cotton but rates are comparatively high, and only cheap lots found sale. The market closed quiet at the following quotations.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery. March
Fine M. G. Broach ...	277	,,
Good M. G. Broach ...	269	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	283	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	220	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	217/18	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	217/18	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187	,,
Good Westerns ...	239	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	254	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·67	5·67	5·67	5·66	5·65
+01	+01	+01	+01	+02
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
5·61	5·63	5·43	5·36	
+01	+01	+01	+02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market keeps steady, but demand is small.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 8 10 6 R.T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with a moderate business doing for forward delivery.
We quote :—
Brown Cawnpore, April-May ... Rs. 9 10 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat Mar-Apl ... Rs. 10 6 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is easier with little doing.
We quote :—
Bold White ... ... 85 per cent. 58 0 0
Muggy 56 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat 61 8 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ...Rs. 11 4 0
Tone—easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,347½
India ... ... 61¼ C. D.
Indian Specie Bank ... ... 52 C. D.

Mills :—

David 400
Maneckji Petit 3,812½

Miscellaneous :—

Bidham Pile & Co. 137

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti... 147
Tapti-Valley 430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	15,768	bales.
Wheat ...	14,774	cwts.
Linseed ...	123	,,
Rapeseed ...	30	,,
Gingellyseed ...	6,180	,,
Poppyseed ...	nil	,,
Groundnuts ...	638	,,
Castorseed ...	413	,,
Rice ...	3,542	,,
Myrabollams ...	6,426	,,
Cottonseed ...	17,310	,,
Mowraseed ...	429	,,
Gram ...	1,782	,,
Jowar ...	618	,,
Maize ...	nil	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 15/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 13/16		1/2
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7/8		1/2
Do. in New York ...	55 7/8		1 1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	·01	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 1/2	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p. c.	since	23 ulto.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 3/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 3/4	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £300,000 for South America.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32d

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 3,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 300 ,,
Imports ... ... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·15—06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ... 9 unchgd
* Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·71	5·71	5·71	5·70	5·68
		+05		

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt. Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·64	5·55	5·45	5·36
+04	+03	+03	+03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 18,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 48,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 25,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—Mutilated.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·52—06
Do. do. May Mutilated
{(First tone mutilated) declined owing to bales unloading.}

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—1/8
Futures—Month of March 10·80—03
Do. do. May 10·58—03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... 11,000 bales
,, Total *Visible Supply* .. 4,280,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, East Indian 215,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...8,780,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	34,000 bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	1,000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	2,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	68,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	9,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	83,000 ,,
,,	Stock	1,069,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,000 ,,
,,	Sold on Speculation	200
,,	Sold for Exportation	500
,,	Amount forwarded to Consumers	2,100 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	500 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	3,000
,,	Stocks	16,000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	330,000 ,,
,,	Indian	7,000 ,,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :— Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :— Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

BASSEIN AND THE B. B. C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bassein is a place of importance from various points of view. It has a large export and import trade. It is a place of historical interest. It is the headquarters of the Taluka and is the seat of the Subordinate Judge's and Magistrate's Courts. There are large salt works near Bassein and there is the office of the Sir-Karkun at Umela. The Government have selected the place for laying out an extensive and magnificent botanical garden.

With all this, Bassein has been long labouring under some inconvenience caused by reason of certain trains not stopping at the Bassein station.

The mail train and the up-passenger train do not stop at Bassein. It is true that the present arrangement is likely to conduce to effect a saving of a minute or two, but the advantages that the people of Bassein may otherwise derive if the trains be made to stop here would be far greater than the infinitesimally small saving in time. Now that the Railway Company have brought very powerful engines to run on their line, the loss of a few minutes is sure to be recouped without even the least inconvenience to others.

Another in convenience, to which the attention of the Railway authorities is respectfully invited, is the overcrowding in the 3rd Class compartments of the morning and evening Virar Local trains. The number of the daily passengers, most of whom are vendors of vegetable and milk, has been daily increasing. It is consequently found very inconvenient and sometimes even annoying for ordinary 3rd Class passengers to travel between Virar and Bombay. Some respectable people travelling by the 3rd class may very willingly pay a little more than ordinary third class fares if, by any arrangement, they can get rid of the annoyance and overcrowding above adverted to. It is therefore proposed that in the case of morning and evening up and down Virar Local trains (if not in the case of all trains a double compartment may be attached or set apart for such passengers as may desire to avail themselves of it on payment of such fares as may be fixed by the Company. I do not think both these suggestions will involve any extra expenditure or trouble to the Company. Nay, it is believed that they will prove positively beneficial both to the Company and the public. It is a matter of immense gratification that the B. B. C. I. Ry. Co. is always ready to listen to the grievances of the public and take immediate and adequate measures to meet them. In this particular instance, too, the benign Company will, it is earnestly hoped, act up to the good name so rightly earned by it.—Yours, etc.,

Bassein Feb. 14. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

GRATEFUL MAHOMEDAN TRAVELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and 173 other Mahomedans returning from South Africa per s.s. "Umvolosi" from Natal, desire to express through the medium of your columns, our sincere thanks to Captain R. E. Keen and his able officers for the many acts of kindness shown to us during the passage to Bombay. It is unfortunate to have to relate the loss through death of two of the passengers (a child and an adult) notwithstanding every care and attention being bestowed upon them by the ship's surgeon.

The entire Mahomedan community both in Bombay and in South Africa extends its sincere thanks to Captain R. E. Keen for his kindness in observing our funeral rites and enabling us to carry out the same. Yours etc.,

S. P. MOHAMED.
HOOSEN CASSIM.
P. DOWJEE MAHOMED.

"AUXETO" GRAMOPHONE CONCERT.—In response to invitations issued by the local agents, Messrs. Rose and Co., Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., and the Army and Navy Stores, a very large number of the European and Parsi community of Bombay assembled in the Town Hall last Saturday evening at the concert organised by Mr. S. H. Sheard from the London headquarters of the Gramophone and Typewriter Co. Ltd.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HART—February 8, at Shillong, Jack, the little son of Mr. and Mrs S. G. Hart.

MACCLESFIELD—February 10, at Delhi, of double pneumonia, Frances (Fanny), the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Macclesfield, Bandmaster, 35th Sikhs.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11 43m., Low water, 5-59m., 5-31a.
Bombay Races, third day.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 39 p.m.
Evening entertainment and Nantch party, "Sea View," Warden Road, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35-4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 18.—Bombay Horse and Dog Show Marine Lines, Bombay. Polo Tournament. Convocation of Bombay University, H. E. the Governor presiding as Chancellor, 5-45 p.m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: Evening Entertainment, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m; Sun sets, 6h. 40m High water, 0 21m, 0-13a.; Low water, 6-25m., 6-3a.

Wednesday, February 19.—Bombay Races, fourth day. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines. (Morning,) Back Bay Bath Company, Kennedy Sea Face, 6 p.m. Opening ceremony, Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, 9-30 p.m. Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall, Sun. rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-45m., 0.43a. Low water, 6-50m., 6-34a.

Thursday, February 20.—Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m. Grand Tableaux and Costume Concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution, Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-9m., 1-14a. Low water, 7-16m., 7-4a.

Friday, February 21.—Bombay Millowners' Association special general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-34m., 1-47a. Low water, 7-43m., 7-34a.

BOMBAY HUNT.—Hounds will meet this week on Wednesday and Friday instead of Tuesday and Thursday as previously advertised. 16-2-08.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual fair in connection with the Hindu temple in Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, commences from to-day and will be continued for two days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Gungabai, (50) a Hindu woman was lying in her bed on the 12th instant when a wall lamp fell on her setting fire to her clothes and bedding. She was seriously burnt and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Friday night.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, per extra s. s. "Satara," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Thursday the 20th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Totomi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on the 18th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p. m. the same day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March Militaire	....	Gounod
Overture	Hans Heiling	Marschner
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Valse	Sourire D'Avril	Depret
Selection	The Dairy Maids	Reubens & Tours
Porto Rican Dance	Rosita	Missud
Two-Step	Bustlin Billy	Thurban

DUNLOP TYRES.—The recent Motor Trials will stand out in the history of such events in India as the "Dunlop year" There were six prizes, including a hill climbing test. All have been won by cars fitted with Dunlop tyres, leaving two other makes of tyres two first wins to divide. If this is not sufficient evidence of the excellence of the tyres manufactured by this Company, the fact that right through the four days of these Trials, over one of the hardest courses in India, owing to the very stiff and difficult gradients to be negotiated, there were only two cases of tyre troubles with Dunlop tyres, one a nipped tube and the other just at the finish of the Trials when a piece of a bullock shoe was picked up by one of the tyres. Surely this is a unique record for any tyre company and will take a lot of beating. One illuminating instance that took place is worth recording. One of the cars that started out with tyres of another make, got stranded on the Wai Ghats, and had to come along on a cover stuffed with a rope cut from a well. When they arrived at Mahableshwar they applied to the Dunlop Co. for tubes, which application was immediately granted, which was quite a sportsmanlike action on the part of the Dunlop Co. as the car would have been disqualified as the only tyres at Mahableshwar were the property of the Dunlop Co. This car started out from Bombay with six covers and nine tubes of a certain make of tyres; he used up four covers and eight tubes and had to come home and win (in its class) on two Dunlop covers and three Dunlop tubes. These never gave a moment's trouble after being fitted. All this goes to prove that tyre troubles need never loom too large in the eyes of Motorists provided they take the trouble to fit reliable tyres.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim Upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

IN the High Court on Saturday last, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi widow of against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Iverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Ma. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahhzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. The Hon, Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Elgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The Plaintiff, was further cross-examined on Saturday last by Mr. Inverarity,

Mr. Inverarity: Besides the properties you have mentioned are there any other properties which you say the 1st defendant has transferred in the name of others, with a view to defraud the members of the family?—I don't remember the names of any other person or property.

You don't charge him then with any other property being put into the names of others? I don't know—I am a woman, a purdah woman.

When were you told that the defendant so transferred the property? About two years ago.

That is after you filed the plaint? Yes.

Have you got the copy of the conveyance from the Registrar's office?—I have not got a copy of the conveyance.

You did not think it worthwhile to enquire whether there was any conveyance? I did not think it necessary. I thought it would be done when necessary. I heard about all these properties about 2 years ago.

After you filed the plaint?—Yes.

Have you got a copy of the conveyance? I have said already that I have got no conveyance.

When did you hear about the transfer of property in the name of Coorji Mulji? Two years ago after I had filed the plaint.

Did you hear about all other properties after you filed the plaint? Yes.

You have not got conveyance of any of them?—I have not got conveyance of any of them.

Did one person tell you about all these properties or different persons?—I cannot remember now. I believe I heard about them all from one person.

When you filed the plaint, you did not know of any of the properties which have been transferred by the 1st defendant to defraud the members of the family? I have heard that he has transferred property in the name of others, but came to know the names about 2 years ago.

Was it the same person who gave you the general information that told you of this particular information also? Probably not. They were different persons.

You charge the 1st defendant with having concealed movable property in the names of strangers in Europe—They are shares I mean, what are the names of the strangers?—I don't know.

What shares are they?—Such shares as relating to gold mines &c.

Mention the names of Companies—I do not know—I believe the Companies work in gold mines in Africa.

Did you ever know the names? I never knew them.

Who told you that Aga Khan has put shares in the name of others to defraud the members of the family?—I heard from many persons.

Can you mention any name?—I can't.

Your son is in England?—Yes.

Have you asked him to go and look into the share Registers?—I have sent my son to study.

Were you aware that the shares purchased by Aga Khan in England were registered in his own name?—I do not know.

Mention the property of great value referred to in para 56 of the plaint.—I do not know. I cannot mention.

In the 4th para of your plaint you say that defendant No. has from time to time sold off several properties belonging to the family?—Yes.

Mention any portion of the estate sold off—I have heard that he sold property to Hajee Muhamed Kassum.

Where is that property situate? I do not know where it is situated.

Who told you this?—I came to know of it in the course of conversation with some acquaintance.

When did you learn it?—It may be 6 months, year or two years ago.

Since you filed the plaint?—Yes.

Is that the only property you could mention that he sold off?—I have heard of this. There may be other properties.

Have you heard of any other property?—I don't recollect having heard of any other,

Have you got a copy of the conveyance relating to the sale?—I have not taken. If I request my solicitors they will get a copy.

You remember that in 1901 some of the Khojas seceded from Aga Khan and became Ashna Asharias?—Yes, about 7 or 8 years ago.

Were any charges laid against Aga Khan by any one at that time? I do not know. What charges?

Any charges?—All suspected Aga Khan with the murders of these 3 persons—My father, brother and Hasham Shah.

1901 is 5 years after the murder of Janghi Shah and 3 years after the murder of Hasham Shah?—Yes.

Who laid the charges?—Both the members of the family and the Khojas.

Before whom were the charges laid?—We talked among ourselves; no charges were laid at all except the petition forwarded to the Viceroy.

Have you got a copy of the petition?—I have not got a copy.

Why did you not keep a copy of the petition? I have not kept it.

Was it printed?—It was a written one.

You never saw it in print—No.

You did not sign a printed copy of it sent to the Viceroy?—It was on a manuscript on which I signed.

In that petition, did you charge Aga Khan with being a party to the murder?—I do not know. The petition was in these words.

How is it that the person who was the instigator of the real murders has not yet been visited with proper punishment? We have not mentioned in the petition the name of Aga Khan.

Who drafted the petition?—My husband.

Was it in English?—Yes.

Was a Persian translation of it made for your benefit?—I relied on my husband and I trusted him.

I call upon you to produce that petition—I have no copy. You may write to Government.

What other charges were been laid against Aga Khan in 1901 and before whom?—Another charge was that Jiva's case was not allowed to be taken in Court.

Any other charge?—I don't remember now.

I call your attention to your affidavit.

Here the affidavit, page 77 of the appeal paper book was put in.

Did you say that?—

Yes.

Questioned as to what the other charges were, plaintiff said they were that he spent the money on himself. He purchased valuable horses, went to England and left the affairs of the family to be looked after by others in his absence. He did not pay allowances to the members of the family. He spent money on betting horse,

Who was Khalilullah's father?—I cannot give you information of what happened before I was born.

Do you know that Khalilullah's father left any descendants? I was not in existence then, so how could I say?

If he did, will his descendants be entitled to share in the voluntary offerings?—Yes.

You don't allege that the practice prevailed before Kalilullah? I do not know.

Suppose some of the descendants of Kalilullah's father's line claim a share in the offerings, will you admit their claim. I do not know.

Do you decline to answer the question?—I do not know How can I answer what I do not know.

Had Kalilullah any brother or sister? I do not know. I have not heard.

Have you everheard that he had no brother or sisters? I have not heard.

But Kalilulla died long before Jangir Shah was born? I can't say.

You have not heard that he was assasinated—I have never heard.

He was assasinated 28 years before your husband was born?—I do not know

How old was Hassen Ali when he died? About 65 or 70 years old I do not know exactly.

If Kalilullah died in 1817, the first Aga Khan must have been a small boy? I do not know.

The practice in Muhamadan family is that the father and the infant son live together and the father maintain the children? Yes.

Surdar Aval Hassan and the son of Kalilullah.

He was younger than Hassan Ali? I do not know. He was in Persia.

Did you hear whether he was older or younger than first Aga Khan? I did not hear.

How old was Shahbibi when she died? I was not in existence then.

Have you heard whether she was younger or older than the first Aga Khan—No-I have not heard.

Have you heard about Gower Taj Begum?—I have heard there was a lady by name of Gower Taj Begum.

When did she die? I do not know

Was she married? I do not know She is the grand mother of you husband? Yes. Her daughter is the wife of Jalal shah.

Did your husband tell you of his grand mother? No He never spoke of his grand mother.

Is she younger or older than the first Aga Khan? I do not know.

Have you heard of Muhamad TakiKhan, son of Kalilullah? Yes, I have heard. Probably he was the son of Kalilullah.

You know Muhamad Jaffer Khan? I have heard there was a person by that name—He died when I was a child.

Was he a member of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

He lived as a member of the family for 25 years after the first Aga Khan came to Bombay.

Was he entitled to share in the offerings received by the first Aga Khan in his life time? Yes.

He was entited to a share of the property purchased out of the offerings and also of the property of Kalilullah.

Mirza Hussain Khan.—He was another son of Maha med Taki? I do not know.

Is he a member of the joint and undivided family? Yes on the same level with Muhamad Taki.

Was he entitled to the offerings, &c? Yes he was entitled to a share of the property purchased out of the offerings and also of the property of Kalilullah.

Was Ali Akbar Khan, a son of Taki, a member of the joint family? Yes.

Was Aga Mehrab Beg, a son of Muhamad Taki, a member of the joint family? I do not know.

Was he entitled to the offerings, &c? Yes.

Was Muhamad Jaffer's son Mustafa Khan, a member of the Joint family? Yes.

Was he entitled to the offerings, &c? Yes. Out of the income of the Khojas and of the property he got from Kalilulla.

Was Muhamad Shah entited to a Share in the property purchased by Aga Khan out of voluntary offerings? Yes

Was he a member of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Was Mamood Aga a member of undivided family? Yes.

Is he entitled to share in the voluntary offerings and the investments made out of the offerings of the Khojas in his life-time? Yes. Is Ahmed Aga a member of the joint family? Yes. Is he entitled to a share in the voluntary offerings and the investment? Yes. Is Nawab Kannu a member of the joint and undivided family? Yes

Is she entitled to a share in the voluntary offerings and the investments? Yes.

She died about 2 years ago? Yes. She was about 47 year of age? I do not know she was older than me.

Was she entitled to share in the voluntary offerings and the investments? Yes. Were these children of Muhamed Jaffer Khan entitled to the property as heirs to what their father was entitled? Yes.

Mustafakhan. He left 2 sons and 4 daughters. Is it not? Yes

Are all the daughters entitled to share in the offerings? Yes. Both in their own right and in the right of theirs as heirs of the father

The two Sons, Mustusa Khan and Awal Khan Kassam They have been grown up for some years? Yes.

Are they members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Were they entitled to a share of the offerings, etc? Yes. Muhamed Shah. He left a daughter Kannam Shazedah.

Is she married? Yes

Is the entitled to the offerings, etc? Yes.

Ahmed Agar has left children? Yes.

What are their names? I dont remember now.

Ibrahim Khan is that the name of the first son? Yes.

Aram Begum is the name of the daughter? Yes.

Are they both grown up? Yes. Are they member of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Are they entitled to a share of the property purchased out of the offerings, etc.? Yes.

Nawab Kannun She left some children? Yes.

They are grown up? Yes.

Are they both members of the joint and undivided family—Yes.

Were they entitled to share of the property bought out of the Khoja offerings? Yes.

Mirza Hussain Khan. Has she left any children? I do not know, he is in Persia.

He left 4 daughters? Yes. I have heard.

Are they all members of the joint and undivided family? Yes,

Are they entitled to the property purchased out of the voluntary offerings of the Khojas? Yes.

Has Fatima Begum got any sons living? these sons members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Is their mother alive? I believe she is alive.

Has Bungee Begum any sons? Yes.

How many? I believe she has 2 sons when she left this place.

Their names are Habibulla Khan HusainKhan?—Are they members of undivided family? Yes.

Are they entitled to a share of the property purchased out of voluntary offerings? Yes.

Bibi Nazeth married Ahmed Aga? Yes.

As a matter of fact you have not made any of the defendants of Muhamad Taki Khan a party to the suit? No.

Although they are all entitled to a share in the property the choice is left to them.

Sirdar Awal Hassan Khan died a year before first Aga Khan? I can say.

Is he a member of the joint and undivided family entitled to share in the property purchased from voluntary offerings? Yes.

He left several children, 6 sons and two daughters? I don't know, please read their names

Are these children, members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Are they entitled to the property purchased out of the offerings, &c? Yes.

Sada Khan left 3 sons? Yes.

All grown up? Yes.

Those 3 persons are members of the joint and undivided family and entitled to share property so purchased? Yes.

All members of the family are entitled to share the property from the time of their birth? Yes.

So also all persons, named above, both males and females? Yes.

Kalilila Khan left 3 sons and 2 daughters? Yes.

Kalilila Khan with his three sons came to Bombay? Yes.

Are they all living? I have heard they are all alive.

Are they all members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Entitled to the property? Yes.

Ismail Khan has got 5 daughters and 3 sons? Yes.

Are they all living? I do not know exactly. Are the all members of the joint family entitled to share in the property? Yes.

Awal Kassim Khan has got 2 sons and a daughter? Yes.

Are they members of the joint undivided family? Yes.

Are they entitled to the offerings? Yes.

Asdulla Khan has got 6 sons and a daughter? I do not know exactly. But I believe he has.

His children are members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Are they all entitled to the offerings? Yes.

Hajee Khan, Has he got a daughter living? I do not know.

If she has, is she a member of the joint family? Yes.

Vufa Begum has 3 sons and 1 daughter? I don't know. They are in Persia.

Shah Bibi—Are all her children members of the joint family? Yes.

All entitled to share in the voluntary offering? Yes.

And in the property purchased out of the voluntary offerings? Yes.

Sirdar Muhamad Bakar Khan—He died about 2 years before the first AgaKhan? I can't say.

Was he a member of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Entitled to a share in the property which the first Aga Khan bought out of these offerings? Yes.

He left 3 children—Imam Vadi Khan, Nazar Shah, Mariam Sultan? Yes.

Are all these children members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

Entitled to a share in the property? Yes Imam Vadi Khan left 3 sons and one daugater? Yes.

Are all these children and grand children members of the joint family? Yes—on account of their share and on account of the share of their mother.

You have not made Sirdar Muhamad akar Khan's children a party to the suit? No.

Nasar Shah left a son and a daughter. Are they both grown up? Yes.

Are they married? I know the son was married and I do not know about the marriage of the daughter.

Gower Taj Begum—she has 2 sons and 1 daughter.

The sons are living—They are quite old gentlemen? Yes.

They are the members of the joint and undivided family? Yes.

You have given a list of names who are entitled to the offerings and the property purchased out of them. Is the share of the male double that of the female? The share of a boy is two and a girl one.

What is the actual share of Mirza Ibrahim in the estate in possession of the 1st defendant?—He is entitled to the share of his mother and of his own.

In all these shares, the males always get twice the share of the females? Yes.

The different male members, the sons and grandsons of Kalilullah, have they all equal shares? Yes. Equal shares.

Would each great grandson get the same share as the son? Yes.

With reference to females, would each grand daughter get the same share as the daughter? Yes. Same share.

The shares of the different members of the family in the offering vary as the numbers of the family increase? No. They will not vary.

Hassan Ali shah had a larger share than his nephews in the offering? Yes. His share was larger than his nephew.

Was it larger than his sisters? Yes.

How large was it? It was much greater. I can't calculate now how much greater it was

Share of a son of Muhamad Taki larger than the share of Sirdar Awal Hussan Khan? Equal.

Why did Hassain Ali Shah get a larger share than his brothers in the offerings? He was the Murshed of the Indians and therefore his share was larger.

Macsool Shah and Coochick Shah.—Is their share in the offerings same? Yes. Equal share.

As a matter of fact they get residences of equal value? I do not know.

Do they get exactly the same amount of food? No. That depends upon the members of the family.

How many horses did your husband get? Got 6 or 8 horses.

How many carriages he had? 2 or 3 carriages.

What cash allowances did your husband get? I and my husband together got Rs. 375.

Did your husband get any payment himself alone? No other money was paid to him except Rs. 375. He did not get any share for himself alone.

In the plaint it is stated that Rs. 375 was paid to you as a personal allowance.

(Here para. 52 of the plaint was referred to.)

In that Rs. 375 which you and your husband received jointly. Yes.

It is not true then that that Rs. 375 was paid to you as a personal allowance? We were one at that time.

You are distinct persons in the eye of the Muhamadan law.

Aga Khan has made an affidavit that the payment of Rs. 375 was made to your husband and not to you? I do not remember that. I have my share also.

I call your attention to the statement you made that members of the family get allowances when they are married. How is it consistent with the state that they get allowances otherwise.

I was confused in what I told in the morning. What I said in the affidavit was true. that allowances are given only when they are married.

Continuing plaintiff said that allowances were paid when they grow up, when they become adults, when they become 15 or 16.

Females get their shares at the age of 13 or 14 or when they are married.

Marriage is a condition precedent to their getting allowance:—They may grow up and not be married and yet they are entitled to their share? Is your statement in para 68 of the affidavit correct.

It is correct (to give allowances to the members of the family on their getting married).

Suppose a lady, who is a member of the family, does not marry till she is 3 and 20. Would she be entitled to the allowance? she is entitled to residence and food.

Is she entitled to a share in the offerings before she married? she is entitled to the extent of her pocket money, residence and food.

And no more? That depends upon the female member, upon the position of the male member of the family in question.

Plaintiff.—I have already stated that there is a distinction between myself and others.—Mr. Inverarity-No you have not told us so—you have told us that all females of the joint family have equal shares.

Plaintiff.—There is a distinction between the decendants of Aga and the decendants of Aga's brother.

Then there would be a distinction between the descendants of Ali Shah and those of his brother? No.

Any distinction between Aga Hassan Ali Shah and his brother's descendants?—The descendants of Hassan Ali Shah have a greater share than the descendants of his brothers.

How much is their share in the offerings?—I can't say how much. It must be calculated.

According to the practice of Kallulla's life-time, Hassan Ali's share was greater than that of his brother and sister? Yes that was on account of position.

After Kallalulla's death he continued to have a greater share? Yes.

After Hassan Ali's death his descendants had greater share than the descendants of his brother? Yes.

On account of his being Aga Khan? Yes.

Did you learn all this from your father? I say that from my commonsense and also from what I saw.

(Continued on page 6.)

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

884,05—Bhaishunker K and G—Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council B F Nicholson

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

72?,05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi Widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co
218,07—Bhai Shanker K and G Nanji Hariram vs Mithabai widow and others—Madowji and K
176,07—Payne and Co—Ludha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Gangaprasad Dwarkaprasad and another Mehta and S

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD).
For dismissal

71,07—Shamrao M and H bhawanisam Shahebsam vs Sakharam Prame and and another Bhaishunker K and G
94,08—Captain and V—Valli Mahomed Hassan vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

218,07—Bhaishunker K and G Allymyn Mahomedbhai Mansoori vs Th B B and I Ry Co Crawford B and Co
917,07—Mehta and D Escofalli Basoolji the firm vs E A Fisk and another Pestonj B and K
99-07—Mehta and others Zulficarali Khan vs Mahomed Mirza and others Mulla and M M an D Little and o
885-07—Payne and Co—Nawab Syed Sirdar Alli Khan vs Nawab Zada Nassuralla Khan and others—Edgelow G W and Co
416 07—Unwalla and Co—Muganlal Jivraj vs Jivraj Jugjiwan—Payne and Co
432-07—Mulla and M Haroon Yar Mahomed Musa Haji Joonas and others—Mathubhai J and W
231-07—Payne and Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Osman Alla and another Captain and V
279-07—Jamsetji R D Virchand Manaji and other Devchand Ramchand and others Raghavaya B and N.
9-07—Mehta and T Jamshedji Jiwanji Dubash vs Rustomji Eduiji Shroff and another Mulji and K.
174-07—Mulji and K Pestonji Jamshedji Dubash vs Jamshedji Jiwanji Dubash Mehta and S.
738-07—Raghavaya B and N—Mirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jahangir Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M
774-07—Mehta and S—Jacobin Jaloo Nakal vs Lingir Jaloo Nakal Captain and V
647,01—Raghavaya B and N Gungadhar Shadashi Gokhale vs Abdool Hoocein Adamji Peerbhoy Bicknell M and K

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Summary suits for dismissal under Rule 223 in chambers.

238,06—Payne and Co—John Dickson and Co Ld vs Gibbons and Co
772,06—Marhavji K and C Keshrimal Ramchandra and Co—vs Chaturbhuj Gordhan and another
73,07—Bhaishunker K and G—Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another
117,07—Mulji H M and K Keshavrao Harprasad and another vs Dhunalal Mathuradas and another

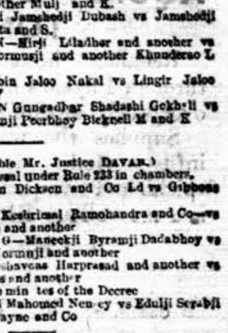
To Speak to the minutes of the Decree

964,07—Nanu H and Co—Alli Mahomed Nensey vs Edulji Sorabji Davar and another Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause

5??-06—Ardeshir R D and Co—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and O

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1908.

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EAST AFRICA, AN ANNEXE OF INDIA.

Lord Hindlip's protest against the proposal to make British East Africa an annexe of India, concerning which Reuter sent us a telegram some weeks ago, is published in the "Empire Review" for February, which came to hand by last mail. It is one of a series of three articles on the India and Africa problem, the first being from the pen of Sir Charles Bruce, who makes an earnest appeal to the loyalty of the Transvaal to give a material guarantee of the sincerity of their gratitude for the gift of self-government, by "supporting the King in what His Majesty declared at the Delhi Durbar to be the supreme aim and object of his rule in India—the liberty, the dignity and rights, the advancement and the welfare of his people." It comes therefore more intensely bitter when the writer, who follows this advocacy of the people's rights, should have written: "One may sympathise to some extent with persons who out of personal regard for the Indians of their knowledge, seek to minimise the drawbacks of the class which comprises the great majority of Indian emigrants to Africa as well as to make light of the ideals of English communities many thousands of miles away. But I would impress on all such persons that the majority of the Indians who emigrate are not the most desirable, they do not fairly represent the British Indian, they are in fact—and I do not wish to use the word in an offensive sense—parasites." That is the full text of the words Reuter wired out to us. We do not know where Lord Hindlip made his acquaintance with the people of this country or how he justifies his claim to be able to distinguish between the "most desirable" and the parasite As we have said before, it is the most enterprising and the most capable man who crosses the seas in search of fortune. But Lord Hindlip declines to believe that any large number of Indian agriculturists wish to leave India, "certainly not those of the better class." Why, too, he asks, "should the Indian be helped into British East Africa by the Imperial Government and the white man hindered, harassed and hampered? Indian immigrants as a body are but frequenters of bazaars which teem with dirt and disease. They undersell the white man. Their mode of life is not up to the standard of a British colony; their standards of commercial morality are not of the highest. They are not by any means ideal employers of labour. They live on the settlers who are building up the country, the railway and Government, and their profits go to India. The Englishman does not invade India, neither does the African. Why, then, should the Indian invade, undersell and oust the inhabitants of these islands?"

As a matter of fact the Englishman does invade India, just as the German, the Greek, the Pole and the Russian Jew invades England, and if Lord Hindlip could but add to his knowledge on the subject he would realise that the influx of the undesirable alien into England is a much more serious danger to the British Isles than the immigration of a few thousand Indians into East Africa. He might also learn that the Indian trader is ousted in his own country and his own as well as British manufactures elbowed out of Indian markets by the shoddy produce of European manufacturers—just as rubbish is dumped on the English markets by the foreigner. The white settlers in British East Africa or in South Africa will have a similar experience. In fact, they already have, for there is no attempt to keep them out of the country. Any disreputable foreigner can enter it and settle there, become a nationalised Englishman without the slightest difficulty and enjoy the privileges which Indians, as British subjects, are entitled to, but which they are denied. But Lord Hindlip professes his chiefest concern to be for the African native on whose behalf he asserts a greater claim on the territory in Africa under the British flag than the inhabitants of India. What, he asks, is the use of educating the native or of teaching him trades such as carpentry and the like, or encouraging him to become a planter or to increase his patches of cultivation if all such work is to be done by Asiatics? Is the native never to be employed as a mason, or a ganger on a railway line, as a clerk or in a hundred different subordinate positions? Is the Indian always to hold positions on the Railway, some of which belong properly now to white men and other, to the natives when capable of filling them? Is the volume of talk of protecting and looking after the interests of the native only a bubble to be pricked by an Asiatic pin—a platitude for platform speakers? Is the heel of the Indian to be planted on the neck of the African for ever? Is he never to become anything more than a raw native, a plaything for the missionary and a text for the politician? The Arab and Swahili cultivators on the coast are unable to properly handle their plantations because they are in the grip of the Indian Shylock. Is this process to be repeated throughout British East Africa and Uganda?"

We are asking ourselves almost the same questions in this country. Very much the same information as this is desired by the native of this country. But he is told to wait. The same answer must be given to the native of British East Africa, and while he waits the Indian is teaching him and bringing him more nearly to his own level. For, by Lord Hindlip's own showing, the Indian in British East Africa is not the parasite he at first described him to be. It seems that he is a mason, a ganger on a railway line, a clerk, and is capable of planting his heel on the neck of the African? Parasites are, as a rule, offensive rather than aggressive; they creep rather than jump. And again Lord Hindlip is unable to deny that anyone holding land for sale, a speculator in fact, would reap a richer harvest from an influx of Indians than from a steady increase of the white population; but in the districts where white men cannot work and when a difficulty may possibly be experienced in obtaining labour, notwithstanding this, he would much rather bring natives from other parts of Africa than import Indians unless under indenture. More rank and utter folly was surely never written. Equally extravagant is his lordship's declaration that the suggestion to make British Africa an annexe of India "is iniquitous and one that could not possibly have been made by anyone in possession of the facts of the case." Lord Hindlip makes the assertion that the immediate danger to British East Africa is that the agitation in favour of the British Indian may induce Government to divert the Asiatic from the self governing colonies of South Africa to the rising colony of British East Africa, "not yet in a position to enforce its own wishes." But Lord Hindlip fails to make a case in favour of his asseveration that an influx of Indians into the new colony would be to its disadvantage. It seems to us that it would be a blessing rather than a curse.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY. THEY are celebrating in England just now, so Reuter informs us, the eightieth birthday of Mr. George Meredith, the novelist and poet, by publishing appreciative notices of the man and his work. Since the passing away some years ago, within a few days of each other, of Dr. Martineau at the age of 95 and of John Ruskin in his 81st year, Mr. Meredith, we believe, is the first of our most distinguished men of letters to attain this venerable age of eighty. The critics do well to honour him on this auspicious occasion, for nobody deserves their praise better. For nearly sixty years since 1851, when he made his literary *debut* by a small volume of poems, he has been before the public and the critics; and it must be said that for a great part of this long period neither the one nor the other did him justice. The critics, whose business and true vocation it is to guide the public in matters of taste and to recognise if not to discover literary genius, were at first indifferent if not hostile, and failed to appreciate his sterling qualities. Even now, when the highest critics have been busy for some years in applauding his efforts, Mr. Meredith cannot be called a popular author however much he deserves to be such. The qualities in which he excels, his philosophic analysis of the phenomena of social and moral perplexities, his thoughtful and subdued humour, are not those which appeal to the multitude who rather follow the critics in admiring him than in actually reading him. He appeals mainly to a select circle, beyond which he is, we are afraid, a mere name. Still, the appreciations in the present occasion will delight him, especially those from foreign critics of note, some of whom have been very successful in their analysis of his powers. What ought especially to delight him is the congratulatory address signed by prominent men of letters, English and Foreign, and distinguished persons in other walks of life. This high mark of approval is very seldom bestowed. Ruskin was not the recepient of such an address, which was probably due to the state of his health when he attained his eightieth birthday in February 1899—a little before his death. Even Tennyson when he was eighty in August 6, 1889, did not receive such an address though the individual congratulations from poets and others were numerous. Carlyle, so far as we remember, was the last English man of letters who received such a rare honour. On the occasions of his eightieth birthday, on 4th December 1875, the sage of Chelsea was presented, we read, "with an address signed by upwards of a hundred men and women eminent in art, science and general literature." Mr Meredith too resembles Carlyle in this, that recognition came to him late in life. Besides the address, Carlyle received a gold medal struck in honour of the event from Scotland. He was not the man to care much for medals and addresses; but still these signs of recognition from those most able to judge pleased him much, though even in this hour of supreme felicity we find him uttering a note of characteristic disappointment. "They say" was his remark on the occasion, to his Boswell, Froude, "I am a great man now, but not one of them believes my report; not one of them will do what I have bidden them to do." We do not know that Mr. Meredith can say a similar thing to-day. Carlyle was a prophet with a message to his fellows and a gospel to preach them, which he preached with all his might, in season and, it must be said, out of season: he sometimes flung it violently at their heads, and even gold, if thus flung, hurts rather than benefits. Mr. Meredith is not quite a prophet, though he has much to teach. The recognition which he has at last met at the hands of influential people, and of which the address must be taken as a sign, shows that his work has borne fruit in his lifetime. His literary career has been for some time over, and he may well look upon this appreciation on the approval of posterity.

THE LEEDS ELECTION. THE voting at South Leeds in the bye-election caused by the death of Sir J. Lawson Walton bears remarkable resemblance to voting in other constituencies recently. The late Attorney-General was well known to Leeds which he represented in one division onwards from 1892 after an unsuccessful attempt in Central Leeds in the same year. The change of opinion in the last figures is striking. Whereas the late member polled 6,200 votes out of a total of 15,119 the new member has obtained only 5,274, a drop of close on a thousand. The more striking feature, however, is the changes in the positions of the Unionists and Labourites. At the general election Mr. Fox the Labour candidate polled 4,030 votes as compared with his 2,451 to-day, and the Unionist candidate has risen to 4,915 from 2,126. Thus not only has the Unionist candidate absorbed the losses of the Liberal and Labour parties but he has induced an extra two hundred and eighty-four voters to support him. The election which is necessitated in Worcestershire by the death of Mr. Baldwin will be in a Unionist stronghold. Mr. Baldwin was first elected in 1892 and at the last election secured 5,912 votes out of a possible 10,231 against the 2,718 of the Liberal candidate Mr. G. N. Benson.

VON VELTHEIM'S FATE. THE sentence of twenty years' imprisonment passed upon Franz von Veltheim for writing threatening letters to Mr. Solly Joel is the stiffest sentence passed upon a prisoner in recent years. Nothing in fact, comparable with this sentence is within our memory—and the nearest we can recall is the £12,000 damages obtained from Dr. Playfair for having divulged the nature of a patient's complaint, the doctor having innocently imparted the secret to his wife from whose lips it became public property. Twenty years' imprisonment is nowadays the maximum sentence that a Judge can pass for the capital offence, and merely trying to frighten Mr. Joel was a much smaller offence than wilful murder. Whether Von Veltheim really murdered Mr. Joel's brother will always remain a mystery. It is sufficient that a British jury acquitted him. But it is impossible to escape the conviction that Von Veltheim has been sentenced for the greater crime. That he was a scoundrel, who lived by his wits, and, like most such characters, had a ghastly past, is not to be denied. But it is also a fact that had Von Veltheim any intention of carrying out his threats to Mr. Joel he had plenty of time to carry them out before his arrest. We have little doubt that this sentence will be revised by the Home Office.

THE FACTION FIGHT. OUR statement that the disorder which occurred in the bazaar on Thursday afternoon was not wholly unanticipated appears to have been misconstrued. Disorder at the time of the Mohurrum is always possible, if not probable, but nothing unusual was expected or provided for. Hence Thursday's prompt action in a case of emergency was all the more creditable. The marching of troops about the city earlier in the week was not at the instance of the police, who did not ask for military assistance until after the dangerous condition of the crowd had become palpable. With regard to the interesting statement of Mr. George Michael it must be borne in mind that the gentleman merely relates his impressions. His allegation that a round of blank cartridge was fired was undoubtedly a mistake. There was no firing with blank cartridge; Mr. Michael imagined that came first, but the time has gone when the mob is allowed to suppose that the police are "only pretending." There were bullets and every bullet found its billet. It was unfortunate that in one or two cases the wrong man was hit, but injuries are inevitable when revolver-triggers are pulled.

H. M. S. "PROSERPINE," Commander H. W. James, sailed for the Persian Gulf on Saturday.

IT is said that the ex-Empress Eugenie's next trip is to be to Kashmir,

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Yetorofu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay to-day and is due here to-morrow (Tuesday).

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Nippon", from Japan, left Colombo on the morning of the 15th instant, and is due here on the 19th instant at daybreak.

WITH the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley it is possible that existing political arrangements in respect of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan may be revised.

CAPTAIN W. H. C. FOSTER, I.M.S., will shortly complete his investigation into the causation and treatment of dysentery in Indian Jails and Lunatic Asylums.

The case against Leakat Hossain has been postponed to the 28th instant and those against the "Sandhyanna" and "Navasakti" to Wednesday the 18th instant.

REPRESENTATIVES of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton Universities have decided to issue a formal challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a chess match for the Rice Trophy in the Spring.

WE understand that Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, Collector of Madura, will act as Inspector-General of Police, Madras, in the place of Mr. W. O. Horne, who is to join the Board of Revenue.

THE Viceroy on his tour to the Central Provinces next week will be accompanied by Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Colonel Victor Broke and Captain J. Mackenzie.

VAN DYCK'S famous picture, "The Raising of the Cross," painted in 1631, which was stolen from the church of Notre Dame, at Courtrai, a short time ago, was found on the 23rd January at Ardoye, in a caravan.

WITH reference to the recent collision between the s.s. "Lawoe" and a native vessel, outside Colombo harbour, we learn that a judicial enquiry will be held for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the Master of the native vessel.

NATIVE Officers are in future to be permitted to retain fusils or smooth bore weapons purchased from the Ordnance Department which the regulations at present required should be returned by them when no longer required for personal use or when leaving British India.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in March, at Negapatam, between Miss Hilda Fernihough, fifth daughter of the late Mr. E. C. Fernihough, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, and Mr. F. F. Tweedie, youngest son of Colonel Tweedie, late Indian Staff Corps, of Beckley, Sussex.

MOST modern inventions and discoveries were known in China centuries before Europe emerged from barbarism. We now learn that what we supposed to be the very modern discovery of the finger-print system of identification was known in China in the year 300 B. C.

FOR being a "common scold" an American Judge has sentenced a woman to sixty days' silence; and the Sheriff has been instructed to see that the penalty is enforced. Latest advices state that she has learned the deaf and dumb language, and is scoring badly off the Sheriff on her fingers.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Jack Kingdom 6th Jat Light Infantry, and Miss Violet Florence Cathcart Smith, eldest daughter of the late Major J. H. Smith I. A., and of Mrs. Smith, of "Culford House," Coonoor, is fixed to take place on the 27th instant, at All Saints Church, Coonoor.

LORD DESBOROUGH is the President of new Club now being formed in connection with the Olympic Games and the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, London. The object of the Club is to provide a convenient rendezvous for members and their guests. The Club premises will be opened in May, and will be available till the end of October.

DURING the recent election in Mid Devon, a Liberal Temperance speaker concluded an impassioned oration with the utterance:—"I say in all sincerity that I wish all the drink was down in hell." "And so do some of them chaps as is down there, guv'nor," cried a voice from the back of the hall.

THE New York Board of Aldermen has passed an Ordinance forbidding women to smoke in public places. Tacit permission has been given for women to smoke cigarettes at several expensive restaurants since New Year's Eve, when one of the leading restaurants suspended its order against the practice.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Peshawar, in April, between Lt. D. S. Graham, 128th Pioneers, youngest son of C. J. Graham, Esq., Opium Department, (retired) and of Mrs. Graham, Bankipore, and Laura Gwendoline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Boyce, and Mrs. Boyce, Carrow Castle, Co. Waxford, Ireland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MOROCCO DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Important Speech of Ex-Minister Delcasse.

GERMAN INTIMIDATION EXPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 1.

Most Parliaments, and particularly the French Chambers, dearly love those prolonged oratorial exhibitions, known as full dress debates, for it is then that so many windbags and pretentious nonentities get a chance of asserting their existence and thus gratifying their constituents. The Socialists under M. Juares and a section of the Radicals had long been clamouring for more information upon the Moroccan imbroglio. M. Juares, in fact, sought nothing else than a fresh opportunity of damaging the Government in that unfortunate business. The Radicals never gave more than a half-hearted allegiance to the Moroccan policy of the Government and were beginning to feel uneasy at the indefinite prospect of entanglement and expense in which it seemed to be involving France. The Cabinet strong in a majority which enables it to defy the extremists of the right and left on most questions, relied moreover, and correctly enough as the event proved, upon the general feeling in the country that France, having committed herself to the Morocco business, cannot now draw back without establishing a more secure and orderly state of things in that country. Nevertheless I do not believe that the position created by the Algeciras Conference for France in Morocco to be at all popular here. On the contrary it inspires dissatisfaction and uneasiness, and this impression can only be deepened by the revelations made in the speech delivered by M. Delcasse ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the course of the debate. It was his first appearance in the tribune since he was compelled to resign office nearly three years ago by M Rouvier, the then Premier, in consequence of German intimidation—and a very dramatic reappearance it was. Germany in 1905 rattled the sabre to such effect as to produce in M. Rouvier's mind something very like a state of funk, of which M Delcasse became the victim. The latter had already been virulently and systematically attacked not only by the semi-official German press as the enemy of Germany who must at all costs be got rid of, but also by the French Socialist party as pursuing a policy leading directly to war with Germany.

M. Delcasse has now had his revenge and become to a certain extent a popular hero for having maintained the rights and dignity of France against Germany. The debate in the Chamber occupied three sittings and closed with with the adoption of an order of the day declaring that: "The Chamber, resolved to apply the Act of Algeciras and to ensure the defence of the rights and interests of France in Morocco without intervention in the internal policy of the Shereefian Government, approved the declarations of the Ministers and extended the congratulations of the, nation to the land and sea forces now fighting in Africa."

M. Juares distinguished himself by the usual display of internationalism as against nationalism which Socialist leaders in so many countries affect. He seemed to advocate the policy of scuttle as a general ideal in Foreign Affairs and at the close of his speech made a melodramatic appeal to the Government to evacuate Morocco. France should do nothing but maintain a few warships at the Moorish ports in order to protect Europeans in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Algeciras.

M. Juares did not, however, confine himself to the Morocco question. Everybody who has followed the course of events in Morocco since France and Spain became the very much crippled and circumscribed mandatories of Europe in that country, will agree with him that France has landed herself in a position of great difficulty from which the issue is at present very uncertain. But this politician, who is an International Socialist first and a Frenchman afterwards can only counsel pusillanimity to his countrymen in times of national emergency. In the Chamber debate he gave another shock to his waning influence in the country, not only by casting insinuations upon England's good faith in the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale, but by manifesting indifference to the Franco-Russian alliance in the apparent expectation of a rapprochement with Germany, which he would appear to be ready to purchase at the cost of the subordination of France to her powerful Eastern neighbours. Possibly M. Juares may cherish the mistaken idea that the recent unemployed disturbances in Berlin indicate the imminence of a great Socialist uprising in Germany and that the day may not be far distant when French Socialists may be able to induce their German brethren to share their anti-militarist views; according to M Juares it is England who is bellicose and Germany who is pacific, all facts to the contrary notwithstanding. It was an astonishing outburst on the part of a man having "beaucoup de rattaches" with a section of the present party in power but it will not improve his political reputation among the people at large. The speech of M. Delcasse the ex-Minister who followed M. Juares created a sensation in the Chamber and throughout the country. He denied the justice of the charge made by the Socialist leaders and some of his own radical Ministerial colleagues that he had pursued a policy that brought France to within an ace of war with Germany on the Morocco question. The maintenance of a firm self-respecting policy by France in the Moroccan question would not have involved war. Germany would not have ventured upon that. It was the advocacies of M. Delcasse at home and his enemies in Germany who were responsible for enabling German diplomacy to gain so signal a triumph by inducing the Powers to adopt Germany's scheme for the meeting of the Algeciras Conference. The speaker accepted the Act of Algeciras as a fact against which it was useless to struggle, but he held that it was originally both unnecessary and mischievous. His own policy, he contended, of single handed intervention in Morocco as sanctioned by the Anglo-French Agreement would have been successful had the French Government and the French Chamber given it in a critical time the necessary support. But Germany, he declared, had come to the conclusion that this support would not be forthcoming; and it was in this conviction that she prompted Abdul Aziz to propose a Conference. When Germany pressed the Conference on France she was thinking, M. Delcasse affirmed, of issues much larger and more general. Encouraged by the symptoms of weakness which she discerned in Paris, she resolved to resort once again to the system of threats and intimidation, which had been a favourite, though not always a successful, arm with her first Chancellor. This time she succeeded, as she did not succeed in 1872 or in 1875. The Conference met as she demanded that it should meet. The result had been to complicate the position of France in Morocco. Has it also been to weaken her position in Europe?

M. Delcasse warmly defended the Anglo-French entente and the agreements concluded by France with Spain and Italy. He also praised the beneficent effects of the Anglo-Russian agreement. The moment, he concluded was serious for France, the real stake at issue being the future of France as a Great Power. The great danger for France lay, not in the Act of Algeciras, but in her own hesitation and possible weakness, of which other Powers would take advantage. It was her duty to become stronger and stronger, holding herself ready to discuss seriously any question, but above all to maintain the efficiency of her army, as also her ententes and alliances. This would the Republic have realized the mission undertaken by her 37 years ago for the resurrection of France.

M. Delcasse's speech was received with several rounds of enthusiastic applause. The Government in reply could do little more than reiterate its previous declarations.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated the Morocco programme to be as follows:—

"Defence of the rights of France, respect for international conventions, protection of French subjects, neutrality as to Moroccan internal affairs, no protectorate. They would go neither to Fez nor to Marakesh. They were ready for any eventuality, and in base of need he would deal with the Sultan who might succeed the present Sultan. One thing they would not accept—namely, a Morocco more internationalized than Morocco was to-day by the Act of Algeciras.

Eulogising the good effects of the agreements with England, Italy and Spain, M Pichon said that France was also concluding agreements with Japan and Siam.

The German semi-official papers comment with mingled bitterness and irritation upon the French Chamber debate and particularly upon M. Delcasse's declarations which they regard as part of an organised campaign of slander against Germany. They persist in regarding the policy of M. Delcasse and his successors in surrounding Germany with a ring of coalitions between France and other Powers as conduct which, however pacific it may be represented, must exercise injurious pressure upon Germany and prejudice the tranquil development of Europe. Again is it declared that France cannot be allowed by hook or by crook to convert Morocco into a French possession. M. Delcasse's speech and the warm applause with which it was received by the Deputies (except the Socialists) and by the French people generally has naturally not tended to improve Franco-German relations, and it is over Morocco that the storm cloud—it may be only a small one yet—still hovers.

According to a report published by the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan the ambassador of a Great Power (presumably Germany) informed its Paris correspondent that "if France did not adopt a more prudent course of action in Morocco within the next fortnight Germany would point out to her that she was no longer acting in conformity with the Algeciras Convention, and would propose the summoning of another International Conference to solve the Moroccan problem. Germany would put forward a similar proposal in the event of Mulai Hafid gaining a decisive victory over the legitimate Sultan."

The French authorities in Morocco have made known to Mulai Hafid that General d'Amade (General Drude's successor) would not attack the native troops "if they do not display bellicose intentions towards us. Any act of hostility will, however, be properly dealt with." The French have decided, if Mulai Hafid so desires, to play the part of mediator between him and his brother Abdul Aziz, and especially if the object and outcome of such mediations should be the pacification of Morocco and the re-establishment of something like order."

Mulai Hafid and his lieutenants are doing everything in their power to obtain Sir H. Maclean's release, and doing it more effectively than Mulai Abdul Aziz could. His cause is gaining ground on all sides, in spite of the persistent efforts being made in certain quarters to treat the revolution as unimportant. The northern tribes which inhabit the Ghard district, extending from Alcazar to Fez, held a great meeting last Wednesday and proclaimed Mulai Hafid sending emissaries to Fez to congratulate the Viceroy.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

GRAND REVIEW AT POONA.

Seldom, if ever, has the Race Course at Poona been the arena of such a Military display as when Major-General Alderson reviewed the combined Brigades of Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

Upwards of 10,000 troops took part, and though the pleasure from a spectator's point of view was somewhat marred by clouds of dust, it was a stirring spectacle and one worth going far to witness.

At 8-30 a.m. the three Infantry Brigades were drawn up in line of quarter column. On the right of them the guns consisting of the 13th Brigade R.F.A. from Kirkee and the 12th and 58th Batteries R.F.A. from Ahmednagar and Belgaum. Next to these the Mounted Infantry with the 26th Light Cavalry on the extreme right.

After the G. O. C. had ridden along the line, the division marched past in column.

First came the cavalry. There are few finer cavalry regiments in India than the 26th, and both at a walk and afterwards at the trot and gallop they made a very favourable impression before a somewhat critical gathering. The Mounted Infantry followed. Up-to-date no unit in the manœuvres here have done so well as the Mounted Infantry. It is made up of men especially selected from several British infantry regiments, and after a four months course under Major Rowlandson they have become just about as handy a lot of men as can be found anywhere. The gunners who came next marched by in their usual solid style, not a gun or a horse one inch out of the alignment. It was impossible to chose between the batteries.

The March Past of the infantry brigades was perhaps somewhat disappointing. The men looked fit and cheerful, but many of the regiments were somewhat ragged in their alignment as they marched past the saluting point. This was probably due chiefly to the soft dusty nature of the ground which was trying to march over.

Of the four British infantry regiments the Connaught Rangers were unmistakeably the pick. This regiment is shortly returning home. They will be much missed in the Poona Division where they have reached a high state of efficiency under Colonel Hume. At the present time, in physique alone, they are one of the finest battalions in the British Army.

The 114th Mahrattas were the best of the native regiments in the March Past, though the 103rd from Belgaum struck one as being an exceptionally smart lot of men. A world of praise should also be given to the massed bands of the Belgaum Brigade. So keen were they on entering into the spirit of the occasion that nothing could prevent them from bursting into tune long before their predecessors from Ahmednagar had finished their part of programme. The delicious wave of harmony which thereby resulted must have been keenly enjoyed, especially by the lucky regiment who had the privilege of marching by to the strains of both bands. Passing from detail to generalities, I cannot say that one was very much impressed with the demeanour of some of the officers who marched by on foot. Many of our friends who we are accustomed to see at ordinary times with smiling faces and confident gait, seem to think it necessary on an occasion of this sort to assume a haggard and anxious expression, to hold themselves in a strained and unnatural position, and to march as if they feared someone was about to deal them a blow from behind. The saluting, too, with the right hand by officers both mounted and on foot was, with the exception of the Sappers and Miners and 103rd M. I.—to use a mild term—somewhat quaint.

The massed bands of each brigade seemed to be exceptionally good. The music alone to-day was worth going a long way to hear.

After the March Past the cavalry and gunners were dismissed, while General Alderson detained the infantry brigades in order to practice some divisional movements.

These were well carried out and at about 10 o'clock all the troops were on their way home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 14.—Major Pigg 14th Sikhs, from England.
Major Ogilvie, R.E., from England.
Capt. Loch, R.E., from England.
Lieut Povill, 130th G. Rifles, from Lansdowne.
Lieut. Niven, 25th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Ritson, N. Fus., from England.
Major Watling, R.E., from Quetta.
Major Burrard, 120th Inft., from England.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 14.—Captain Love, A. V. C., to Poona.
Captain Luxmoore, 99th Inft. to Karachi.
Captain Field, R. G. A., to Madras.
Major Campbell, R. Fus. to Secunderabad.
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps to Poona.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson M. Staff Corps to Kherwara.
Lieutenant Dawson, Unattached List, to Kherwara.
Captain Loch, R. E., to Rawalpindi.
Lieutenant Niven, 25th Cavalry, to Lahar.
Captain Evans, 1st G. Rifles, to Udaipur.
Captain Johnson, 1st G. Rifles, to Dharamsala.
Lieutenant Roberts, 30th Punjabis, to Jhelum.
Major Bonbey, R. A. M. C., to Agra.
Lieutenant Smith, 27th Punjabis, to Multan.
Major Palin, 14th Sikhs, to Fort Lockhart.

THE R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" is expected to arrive in Bombay from Rangoon, on the 19th instant, with details for various regiments.

MR. W. F. MACHROP of Messrs. Atherton and Co. has reported to the police an attack made upon himself and a lady with whom he was walking on the "maidan" in Calcutta on Saturday night by a party of Bengalis who demanded money [illegible] it was refused. Some [illegible] effect and then bolted.

ENGLAND'S DEFENCE.

MR. HALDANE AS NAVAL ENTHUSIAST.

Function of the Home Army.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at a London Chamber of Commerce banquet, dwelt on the necessity for maintaining command of the sea, remembering that we have to defend not England alone but a Great Empire.

We must also remember, he said, that the troops at home exist to maintain our troops abroad, and that the Military Power of Great Britain is absolutely based on her Sea power.

Mr. Haldane mentioned that recruiting had been magnificent.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A STEAMER.

Natal Liner in Trouble.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The steamer "Umfuli" from Calcutta has put in at Delagoa Bay short of coal having encountered terrific weather.

She was hove to for seven days.

The passengers are all well.

NEW EGYPTIAN LEADER.

Mustapha Kamel's Successor.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Ahmed Farid Pacha has been elected Egyptian Nationalist leader in succession to the late Mustapha Kamel.

BISHOP OF LONDON IN RUSSIA.

Visit to the Tsar.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Bishop of London, who is on a week's visit to St. Petersburg, has had an audience of the Tsar, and visited the higher clergy.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN NATAL.

Many Lives Lost.

SEVENTY-TWO HOPELESSLY ENTOMBED.

RESCUE ABANDONED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Twelve Europeans and fifty-seven Natives have been hopelessly entombed by an explosion in the Glencoe Colliery in Natal.

LATER.

Twelve Europeans and sixty Natives have perished in the Glencoe Colliery explosion.

Further rescue efforts have been abandoned.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

A Tornado has passed over Mississippi and Texas. Numbers have been killed and injured.

THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

Arrival at Valparaiso.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The American Squadron has arrived at Valparaiso.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Sweeping Reductions.

NOTABLE DEMANDS REFUSED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has refused to vote 375,000 marks to establish a University for Chinese students at Kiaochau, granting only 50,000, for preliminary expenses.

The Government vainly pleaded the necessity of the institution to spread the German language and influence.

A vote of 120,000 marks for the support of the silk industry has been rejected altogether and votes for the personal expenses of officials have been cut down considerably.

THE SHIP-BUILDING LOCK-OUT.

Conciliatory Postponement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

In view of the suffering which it would entails the ship-builders on the Tyne and Wear have suspended the threatened lock-out for a week, hoping that a settlement will be arranged meanwhile.

BRITISH GOLD RESERVES.

Should They be Increased ?

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The London Chamber of Commerce has appointed a most influential Committee of bankers and others to consider whether the country's gold reserves are sufficient and if not to suggest remedies.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram from Melbourne announces the death of Mr. Syme, proprietor of the "Melbourne Age."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Following the Lead of France.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty negotiations at Washington are progressing satisfactorily and it is expected that they will result in the conclusion of a Treaty similar to that between France and the United States.

It is understood that the exclusion of questions now outstanding is contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

A special telegram from London to the "Pioneer" dated 15th February states that the "Times" Washington correspondent says he has the best authority for staling that the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty substantially resembling that rejected by Senate during Mr. Cleveland's presidency will shortly be concluded and submitted to the Senate for ratification.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PREMIER INDISPOSED.

Victim of Influenza.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is suffering from a mild attack of influenza, and bulletins are being issued.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Troops Pass the Frontier.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that three Russian Officers and 27 Cossacks with two quick-firing guns have passed the Frontier from Astara for Ardebil, notwithstanding the protests of the Persian Customs.

LARGE BEQUEST FOR CHARITIES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Mrs. Rylands of Manchester has left £473,000 for educational, charitable and religious purposes.

THE TRANSVAAL SETTLEMENT.

Thumb Marks for the Chinese.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that thumb impressions of Chinese are accepted as sufficient identification, and all grievances are now removed.

H. H. JAM RANJITSINGHJI.

Honour from Cambridge.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

At a meeting at Cambridge presided over by the Mayor, it was resolved that a dinner should be given to H. H. Jam Ranjitsinghji on the eve of his return to India.

SPAIN AND THE MOORS.

Troops Landed at Marchica.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Spaniards have landed troops and occupied Marchica. The Moors fled, showing little resistance.

The occupation is provisional and is intended to compel the Maghzen to comply with the treaty binding it to ensure safety in the districts contiguous with Spanish territory and to put an end to the contraband traffic.

THE DUBLIN JEWEL ROBBERY.

Blue Book Issued.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

A voluminous blue book has been published containing the evidence taken by the Commission of enquiry into the Dublin Castle jewel robbery.

A detective testified that he assisted Sir A Vicars to search two churchyards for the jewels in consequence of a statement made by a clairvoyant to Sir Vicars.

COLUMBIA AND JAPANESE.

Enforcing Emigration Act.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Two Japanese on arriving at Victoria, British Columbia, from the United States, were refused admission, but on insisting they were arrested.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Ireland Beats England.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

In the Associaton Match between England and Ireland, the latter team won by 3 goals to 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Association by four goals to one.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

In the match at Sydney, the New South Wales team has made 355 for nine wickets.

Waddy scored 101 not out.

REDUCTION OF CANAL WATER-RATE.

Benefit for Sugarcane Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

On the recommendation of Sir John Hewett, the Government of India has sanctioned the reduction of canal water-rate for Sugarcane crops to the figure at which it stood before 1906-07 namely from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6-10-8 per acre.

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

Fighting Started.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 15.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar Correspondent writes :—

"It is not difficult to imagine with what sense of satisfaction the news of the expedition against the Zakka Khels will be received in every village along the North-West Frontier. In spite of all the measures that have so far been taken, in spite of the constant activity of the Border Militias posted along the Frontier and of the Military and Police, raid after raid has been carried out from across the border into British Territory.

"The resources of our Political Officers have long since been exhausted, villages have been looted, posts have been attacked, sepoys and villagers have been killed and British subjects have been carried across the Frontier only to be recovered after protracted and humiliating negotiations.

"It is no wonder that a new sense of insecurity has set in villages around Peshawar and Kohat and that the inhabitants who are not disturbed by trifles have been asking themselves—How long is this state of affairs is to be permitted to continue ?

"The policy of doing nothing would appear to have been carried to its extreme limit and for the last four or five years matters have steadily been growing worse on the frontier, and all previous exploits were capped by the during and unfortunately only too successful raid carried out in Peshawar City itself by a band of Trans-Frontier ruffians under the notorious Zakka Khel "budmash" Multan.

"The value of the booty carried away from under the very walls of the Peshawar fort and the number of the Police sepoys and "chowkidars" cooly shot down in the execution of their enterprise has created a profound impression which it is impossible to mistake. On the one hand widespread feeling of insecurity and alarm made itself left among the inhabitants of the City who could afford to receive with equanimity news of raids on other frontier posts and looking of Government animals on the other hand signs have not been wanting that our long-continued patience and inaction, in face of repeated aggression and even of open defiance, were giving birth to a situation which must sooner or later have led to serious trouble."

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The moveable force concentrated at Ali Masjid last night was to cross the Lala Cheena Range into the Bazar Valley above Chora this morning.

The Zakka Khel appear to have abandoned the idea of making a stand at Chora, but "sangars" are being the built higher up the valley.

REPORT FROM ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The following has been issued from the Army Headquarters :—

The main body of the Bazar Valley Field Force bivouaced on the night of the 13th west of Jamrud and enter the Khyber Pass on the morning of the 14th and halting for the night concentrated beyond the Shangai heights near Ali Musjid.

A precipitous mountain range, the Alshigarh, about 6,000 feet high, crossed only by a few good mule tracts, lies between the force and Bazar Valley.

General Willcocks issued three days' emergency ration to his troops and started at dawn on the 15th to cross the Passes. Small resistance is anticipated here, though one or more passes may have to be cleared.

The friendly Afridi Maliks report that no serious opposition need be expected in the first stage, but the Zakkas are gathering and "Sangars" are being built in the defiles and on the heights south of Alashi, so as to command the actual valley of Bazar.

It is also said that a number of women and children have been hurried out of Mangal Ragh, Thabar and Siseri routes. Only a few have come via Sisori, probably owing to a fear of interception from Landi Kotal.

The heights south of Landi Kotal are now picketed and is reported also that the Zakka Khel fighting men have taken their families to Ningrahar and are now beginning to return to Bazar.

From the picquets of the force around Ali Musjid, the snow-covered peaks of the range which forms the Bazar Valley on the south can be seen. Snow is melting rapidly the weather is fine and warm and the minimum temperature in camp on night of 13th was 81 °. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent and they are looking forward keenly to the developments of the next new days.

THE TRIBE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

General Willcocks left Lala China in the Khyber Pass at daybreak on the 15th instant with General Barrett's Brigade and half the 25th Gurkhas, the 3rd Mountain Battery and a detachment of No. 6 Company of Sappers and Miners. All ranks carried three days' rations on their persons. This force crossed the Alachai Ghar and arrived at Walai rear China in the Bazar Valley, the guard arriving at 7 p.m. after passing the Thar Khum which is a Malikdidin Khel outpost in the Bazar Valley on the summit of a steep cliff overlooking Bazar Tangi.

Firing commenced on the left flank of the march. The left flank picquets were engaged after this the whole way into camp compared by the fire of the guns of the 3rd Mountain Battery. But everything tends to show that the force was not expected in the Bazar Valley until the 16th and that the Zakka Khels were taken by surprise and did not have time to occupy their strongest position on the hill above Walai called Khargundai which is now held by the picquets of the Seaforths.

Up till 8 p.m., on the 15th the only casualty reported was No 22,834 gunner H. Salter of No. 3 Mountain Battery who is dangerously wounded in the chest.

On the night of the 15th most of General Anderson's Brigade was at Chora in the Bazar Valley in occupation of the fort and village with half a Battalion holding Chora Kotal.

E. I. R. EXTENSION PROJECTS.

Deferred for Want of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 15.

The East Indian Railway Company has lately been spending most of its available money on maintenance and the improvement of its existing line, including doubling of the track up to the Jumna Bridge at Allahabad, but it has still one important project in hand : This is the Barharwar-Katwa-Hughli line, 164 miles in length on the broad gauge.

Barharwar is a station on the loop line, 185 miles from Howrah and the projected line runs south-eastward parallel with the Bhagirathi River on the, Northern Section. Barharwar to Katwa is just under 100 miles a long the Southern Section, passing through Nudda and reaching the main line at Bandel Junction and is 65 miles long. The work was begun on the former some time ago a short length of 17 miles to Dhulian being undertaken but as the Chairman of the Company stated at the recent half-yearly meeting, the construction, on any extensive scale, could not be undertaken owing to insufficiency of funds.

In the coming financial year money may, perhaps be forthcoming to some extent, and it is to be hoped that the line will be proceeded with as a whole. When completed it will greatly ease the pressure on the main line from Bandel to Howrah, as the goods traffic could be diverted via Naihati and Jubilee Bridge to the Docks at Calcutta. Apart from this there is a rich tract of country to be served and earnings from local traffic should be considerable if satisfactory arrangement is made in respect of finances of the Indian Railway extension. The Indian system should not want for funds and [illegible] be no hesitation in [illegible] further capital expenditure.

INDIAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Views of the Karachi Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 16.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce replied as follows to the various questions referred to it by the Government of India on the subject of Indian Railways and their Administration :—

(1.) The Chamber much regretted that the contemplated deputation to India of the Indian Railways Committee has been abandoned.

(2.) That the amounts allotted in recent years for railway construction and equipment has been insufficient for the needs of the country and for the development of trade and that the North-Western Railway has, for some years, failed to adequately meet the requirements of trade in this port, by reason of increase in traffic both in Sind and the Punjab owing to the large extension of irrigation works.

(3.) The Chamber could not definitely state the actual amounts which might properly and advantageously be raised, but they are of opinion ; (a) that the Railway, Finance in the raising of loans should not be separated from the General Finances of the Government of India ; (b) that the amounts once allotted to the Railway Budgets shonld not be allowed to lapse or be withdrawn, and (c) in case of railway extensions, feeder line and the construction of lines, greater facility and encouragement for the construction of same should be afforded to private companies.

(4.) Vigorous effort should be made to place the existing lines on a proper footing of equipment so as to enable them to deal with the ever-increasing traffic, and the doubling of many of the lines is necessary ; that purchase of fresh rolling stock and engines can only be of advantage if more workshops, new yards, etc., were provided to keep pace with the construction and repairs, that goods yard accommodation on many stations in the North-Western Railway quite inadequate.

(5.) The system under which the Railway Board works in unsatisfactory and that the Board should be so constituted as to have a free hand in the general administration of Railways in India, that it should be entirely separated from the Department of Commerce and Industry and that the President should have a seat on the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy.

VITRIOL THROWING IN CALCUTTA.

The Bengali Magistrates Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

It is reported that sulphuric acid was thrown on Saturday night in Harrison Road, Calcutta over Mr. M. K. Mitter, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, who was severely burned and that the culprit has not yet been found.

The "Empire" gives the following additional particulars of the virtiol throwing case in Harrison Road. Two Howrah Magistrates were driving along the streets yesterday when a man flung a quantity of sulphuric acid into the vehicle causing frightful injury to one and slight burn to the other. The injured men are Babus Basanta Kumar Bose and Khetter Mohun Mitter. They are accustomed to driving together from the Howrah Court to their houses in Burtolla. At 5 o'clock last night they were passing along Harrison Road in a closed "ghagrri. Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter was seated with his back towards the horse. At the corner when the "gharri" was turning into Chitpur Road Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter saw a man come to the side of the vehicle and throw the contents of a basin deliberately at him. At first he thought it was rose water but the "gharri" had not proceeded far before he felt a fearful running and tingling of the acid on his hands and clothes also became suspicious that Babu Mitter had been a victim of foul play. In ten minutus both knew that it was vitriol and not rose water that had been thrown and it was fortunate that Babu Mitter had his spectacles on at the time and that his sight was protected.

Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter who lies in a serious condition and is badly disfigured states that recently he had to convict a number of "Budmashes" at the Court and he is convinced that the dastardly deed was one of revenge.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Officers are gazetted to the Bacteriological Department :—

Lt.-Colonel D. Sample, R. A. M. C. (Retired) ; Lt.-Col. W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S.; Major G. Lamb, P. James, I. M. S. ; Captain W G. Liston, I. M. S. ; I. M. S ; Major J. W. Cornwall, I. M. S. ; Major Mr. F. M. Gibson, M. B. ; Captain E. W. D. Greig, I M. S. ; Captain W. U. Harvey, I. M. S. ; and Captain S. R. Christophers, I. M. S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Wickham, Executive Engineer, Madras, is posted for Famine Duty in the United Provinces.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Cooper to officiate as Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationary and Stamps, and Mr. A. G. Hein as Assistant Controller.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H F. Rasevi to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Military Supply Department. Major Robertson to continue to officiate as Secretary and Major Bond as Deputy Secretary.

Lieutenant Misken, 119th Infantry, is transferred to the 120th Infantry.

Lieutenant Benton, 105th Maharattas, is appointed Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Colonel W. Mitchell, Indian Army, will officiate in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade Secunderabad "vice" Brigadier General Mackenzie Kennedy on leave.

On return from duty under the Mysore Darbar Captain Trail Royal Engineers, is posted to Military Works in the Secunderabad Division. Colonel J. A. Bell, Indian Army, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Belgaum Brigade "vice" Brigadier Generel Read who vacates that Appointment.

Colonel H. Rose, 3rd Gurkhas succedes Colonel Bell as Additional Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Army.

MAJOR ROGERS ON TROPICAL FEVERS.

Cure for Liver Abscess

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A discovery which promises to be of extraordinary importance in all countries where liver abscess previals is described by Major Leonard Rogers, I. M. S., in extensive work on Fevers in the Tropics issued by the Oxford University Press, 1908. It is to the effect that large doses of Ipecacuanha administered during the stage of obscure fever which ordinarily precedes abscess will, in a very large number of cases, prevent the mischef from going any further. Major Rogers bases his conclusions upon a large number of cases especially of Eurupeans in Calcutta.

The treatment depends upon the now established facts first that the ordinary tropical liver abscess generally is the result of infection from amoebic dysentry either acute or as is not subsequently the case suppressed, and secondly that ipecacuanha removes this infection and thus puts the patient into a condition favourable for recovery before suporation occurs.

In Lower Bengal where ambebic abscess is common Major Rogers considers ipecauanha second in importance only to quinine itself, and he is able to quote a percentage of success so high as to inspire confidence in the theory.

An important feature of this theory is that amoebic infection may be present and may lead to abscess even in cases where there is no previous history of dysentry.

TEA GARDEN LABOUR ACT.

Gradual Abandonment Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

A lengthy Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department is published giving effect to the orders of the Secretary of State upon the report of the recent Tea Garden Labour Commission. The Government of India have been able to recommend the adoption of all the principal suggestions of the Committee and the Secretary of State has accepted them. The Government of India trust that with the facts which the employers have had put before them on industry may be entering on a period of transition during which it will take such action as may before long enable Government control to be practically dispensed with and the present vexatious enactment which governs the recruitment and management of labour to be swept away in all directions.

The Resolution continues:—There is a movement towards the greater freedom of the labourer and towards making his life in the Gardens congenial. It can only be by the steady pursuit of this policy and by the recognition of the fact that the industry must offer terms enabling it better to compete in the Labour Market that a final solution of the problem can be attained.

The Resolution states that the Government of India have decided to postpone for two years the consideration of the question of the withdrawal from the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, of the Act of 1901 under which labour is controlled. But they wish it to be clearly understood that the operation of the Act cannot be indefinitely prolonged and that if the industry fails to exert itself towards adapting freer methods of management and toward meeting the rise in the market value of labour by increasing the emoluments of the labourer or by the grant of land. The question of withdrawing the Act on comparatively shorter notice may have to be considered so as to allow of the free operation of the law of supply and demand.

The Resolution goes on to discuss the withdrawal already announced in the Eastern Bengal and Assam, "Gazette" of (1) the local contract, allowed by Sections 118 and 111 of the Act and, (2) the right of private arrest under Sections 195 and 196. Regarding the question of compensation employers who had indentured labour absconds, the Government of India propose to await further experiences before considering whether any legislation of the character which has been advocated is necessary.

The Government have also decided to postpone action in regard to raising the minimum wage on the ground that the Committee have reported favourably on the material condition of the labourers on the Garden but the Resolution states that they are convinced of the correctness of the view that the industry cannot expect to compete successfully in the down country labour market on the terms it at present offers regarding the question of the regulation of recruitment.

The Government of India accept the opinion of the Committee that the contracter cannot altogether be dispensed with, but they hold that he should invariably be licensed. They also agree to the modifications in the conditions for licensing contractors and their recruiters which have been put forward in paragraphs 82-85 of the Report and they desire that the necessary steps be taken by Local Governments to have these modifications in the existing procedure introduced.

The Resolution then discusses with approval the measures which have already been announced for encouraging the system of recruitment by Garden sardars by closing certain areas to contractors recruitment.

Regarding the Madras Labour Act the Resolution states that the Government of Madras will be asked to take steps for the revival of Madras Act V of 1866, but emigration to Assam is to be allowed under Chapter 4 of Act VI of 1901, in the plains, portion of the Godavari District, Guntur and Nellore. The Government of India agree that the Agency tracts of the Northern Madras Districts should remain closed as at present.

The Government of India endorse the recommendation of the Committee to retain the rules governing the management of contractors depots and to remove restriction on the transport of emigrants travelling with Garden sardars to Assam.

Final orders on the question of the withdrawal of the Act from the Surma Valley are reserved, but the Resolution states that the Government of India are inclined to consider that the object in view can best be secured by empowering the Local Government by Notification to dispense with any of the provisions of Chapters 3 and 4 in the case of any specified Labour District subject to any provisions that may be prescribed in the Notification. This the Government of India think world enable the present cumbersome provisions of the Act governing recruitment to be hereafter gradually abandoned, should circumstances arise. To render this possible without having recourse to fresh legislation it would also enable a trial to be given to absolutely free recruitment by Garden sardars.

The Government of India would be prepared when power has been obtained to see such a trial made in the United Provinces, if His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor approves.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Further Evidence in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 14.

The Decentralisation Commission examined today, Mr. De la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction in the United Provinces. He said that Municipalities did not take much interest in education of any sort, that they made over their schools to District Boards which was tantamount to an abandonment of their duties since they could not perform these duties, however, that it was better to transfer the schools thus ; that the arrangements for the Inspection of District Board Schools left much to be desired, that Inspectors should be controlled not by District Boards but by the Educational Department, and that the backward state of education in the United Provinces was due not to the methods of the Educational Department but to want of funds and the character of the people.

Mr. Saunders, Commissioner, Lucknow, disapproved freeing District Officers from control and thought more of the regulations to better the management, but that District Officers should have final power over their subordinates and their appointments; that Municipalities should have more freedom of control and that a non-official Chairman might be tried; that in the United Provinces the tendency was to centralize and not decentralize. It was not possible for the Government to raise loans in the local market and that District Boards were not popular because large landholders considered they usurped their hereditary functions. He favoured encouraging the power of landholders regarding panchayets and did not think villagers could be trusted, but agreed that village Government was a good thing, but villagers required to be educated to a certain standard, and that a Rajput would sooner go to his taluqdar than to a panchayat.

Mr. Harrison, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, was also examined and Mr. Tretherry, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad.

V. P. P. BETWEEN INDIA AND UNITED KINGDOM.

Scheme Approved by the Punjab Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 16.

The Department of Commerce and Industry having invited opinions regarding the proposed introduction of a scheme for exchange of Value Payable Parcels between the United Kingdom and India, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution to the [illegible] reason why the scheme should not be introduced.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

APOLLO STREET BUILDING DESTROYED.

Three Lakhs Damages.

TEN minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning a Sikh employe of Messrs. Lipton & Co., Apollo Street, noticed a blaze and smoke issuing from the central compartment of the building which was occupied by Messrs. Lipton & Co., Messrs C. MacDonald & Co., and Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co. He raised an alarm and communicated with the police. The fire-brigade were informed and all the fire-engines repaired to the scene immediately after the "ring" was given. The Sikh then ran to inform Mr. McNeel, the Manager of Lipton's who came up quickly to the premises which then appeared doomed to destruction. The fire, when discovered, was too far advanced to be quickly brought under control and the flames fanned by a breeze, which was blowing in the southerly direction, threatened to spread towards the John Robert's Factory, situated just behind the burning building. The fire-brigade, however, directed their energies towards confining the fire to the four corners of the burning edifice and succeeded in saving all the adjoining buildings which once stood a very near chance of being also destroyed. The hose was taken to the rear window and water was thrown on the adjoining buildings to protect them from being caught up in the flames. Two hours' hard work and intelligent manœuvring of the fire-brigade brought the fire under control.

The neighbouring buildings were saved and Apollo Street escaped from having its best part destroyed, but the building oc cupied by the firms already metioned was entirely gutted. The Salvage Corps under Messrs. Allan and Scully were present and gave valuable assistance.

The damage done by the fire is enormous ; at no less than two lakhs of rupees the Bertie Smith goods were insured, and they were totally destroyed. The building is owned by Mr. Barjorji Batiwalla, and was insured for Rs. 75,000. Lipton and Company had effected an insurance to the extent of Rs 25,000, with the Royal Insurance Company ; and Messrs. MacDonald & Company have insured their goods at Rs. 10,000 with the New Zealand and Rs. 15,000 with the Atlas Fire Insurace Companies. Of the total insurance of two lakhs Messrs. Bertie Smith & Company are insured for one lakh with Messrs. Glade & Co. and Rs. 50,000 each with Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

The burnt premises are situated in the Apollo Street in the midst of a cluster of huge buildings and if the flames had been discovered only a little later the whole row of buildings would have been destroyed. The establishments on the premises were all closed early in the afternoon as it was Saturday and the flames were noticed about 9 or 10 hours after they were shut. Even at such a late hour a large number of people were attracted by the huge blaze which was seen from a great distance. At 2.30 the fire-engines were allowed to go except the Colaba and the Fort steamers which remained until day-break and did some smart work. The pressure in the water main was sufficient and the engines were able to start work at once. The street pyramids were raised and the fire men played the hose from the top. During the two hours that the fire was raging the wind changed its direction three times. In the beginning it was found necessary to save the buildings behind the burning house. But in half an hour it was found that the wind had changed and the hose was directed to the buildings on the east side of the premises on fire. All these efforts proved successful, and no neighbouring building was at all damaged. In the last stage of the fire the wind commenced to blow in a westerly direction and the fire-brigade were not slow to change their plan a third time, and were active in keeping the roofs and their wooden projectors cool by a free play of water. At 3 o'clock the fire was fully brought under control and it was then found that the damage done to the different parties was as under :—

Messrs. Bertie Smith & Company, two lakhs ; Messrs. Lipton & Company, Rs. 25,000 ; and Messrs. MacDonald & Company, Rs. 5,000. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 30,000. Damage suffered by the above parties has been fully covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known, the total loss being estimated at about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Steps were taken yesterday by the energetic Manager, to Messrs Liptons, Mr. McNeel, to arrange for fresh permises, as Liptons had begun an extensive local and mofussil trade with Oilman's Stores, Hams, Bacon, etc., and it was indispensable to arrange for a continuation of the regular indenting of Stores, &c.

Fortunately a large consignment af tea is ready for discharging ex S. S. "Ismailia" from Calcutta, which will be delivered to the firm's new premises at 14 ummum Street, and no dislo ation of business will ensue. In the meantime cables have been sent ordering fresh supplies of Hams, etc. from England. This disaster to one of the several thousand branches of Messrs. Liptons would mean to many concerns a serious check, but the enormous organisation of which Sir Thomas Liptons is the active and able head, can afford to regard such an occurrence as trivial. This new departure of Messrs. Liptons will meet the difficulties of the situation with equanimity.

Sir Thomas Lipton intended visiting Bombay before his departure from the East, but business arrangements, and details connected with the forthcoming yacht racing session caused his sudden return to England. Sir Thomas is now on his way home, and is due in London early next week.

The stock is partially covered for fire risk by the Royal Insurance Coy.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

Quiet Prevails.

THE City is altogether quiet and there are no signs to be found in the disturbed area of the recent disturbances beyond the presence of the police and the military guard. The Royal Scots who were posted at various points have been replaced by a detachment of Naval Brigade under the command of Commander Brown, and the soldiers returned to their barracks on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Royal Garrison Artillery are still at their posts—near the Police Headquarters and in Jacob Circle.

INJURED POLICEMEN.

The policemen who were injured on Thursday near Erskine Road are still lying in the hospital Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, his Deputy, visited the injured and cheered them by talking to them for a few minutes. Luxmon, Jamadar, who was very badly hurt and was given up, has since regained consciousness. The other policemen are also reported to be making good progress towards recovery.

SIXTH MAN SHOT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, opened an inquest on Saturday in Chimna Butcher Street on the body of Shaikh Abas Shaikh Bapu, (35) a Mahomedan. Sakinabi, mother of the deceased identified the body and said that the deceased had left home at 4-30 p. m. on Taboot day and was brought home by a few persons in about half an hour. Deceased was then unconscious. The people who brought home the deceased said nothing. He was wounded in the cheek.

Shaikh Madar, a sweetmeat seller, deposed that he lived near the deceased's house. He knew him. He saw him at 5 p. m. near Null Bazaar on Taboot day. He was going along the road. After going a few paces the deceased suddely sat down. Witness asked him what the matter was and said "he was wounded by a bullet shot" at Bhendi Bazaar. Witness and others removed him to his house. Deceased had a bullet wound on the cheek and died subsequently. The police were informed of his death the next day.

Further inquiry was adjourned till Thursday evening.

FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The numbers under the Famine Relief have gone up to 8,00,000 in British Territory. This does not include the Central India States which [illegible] relief in addition.

THE DWELLINGS OF BOMBAY.

II.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette".)

In the construction of houses there is much room for improvement. The waste of labour in handling the material is a standing reproach to the Bombay contractor whose methods are much the same as they were forty years ago, except that he hires a portable engine to grind mortar. In the past ten or twelve years the cost of labour has doubled, and it is by no means plentiful, but the contractor uses it just as before. In Calcutta, every kind of machine used for building purposes may be had, new or second hand, on hire or purchase, for pumping foundations, for hoisting, sawing, planing, moulding, mortising or grinding, and it is probable that the Bombay contractor would find that, by availing himself of these machines with electric current to drive them, his work would cost less even if the power cost more per horse than that of a portable engine. How much time might have been saved in the building of the Taj Mahal hotel by the use of well-known modern appliances will never be exactly known, but such a building could have been put up at much less cost, in eighteen months, in Europe or America. It is probably the last large building to be constructed in Bombay, without a hoist for materials, and without even a grindstone. In the matter of joinery the Bombay house leave much to desire. The projecting door frame over which the unwary stumble is a standing reproach to all concerned in house building. It is utterly needless and besides being a danger it interferes with the cleaning of the floors. Doors are frequently made in halves when they might more conveniently be made in one piece, if the frame were properly placed. Three hinges are often used when two would suffice, and the barbarous wedge, used to keep doors open, never fails at some time to damage the hinges. A hook and a wall plug should be used, and now that a cheap tool is to be had to bore clean round holes for the plugs, there is no further excuse for the wedge. The workmanship of doors, windows and shutters is about as bad as it is possible to be. If the building contractor really cannot get good workmen he should obtain the aid of small portable machines for trying up, mortising, tenoning and sawing. With a very cheap appliance one smart labourer could finish in an hour as many jhilmil shutters as a good carpenter could make in a day. The shrinkage observable on all the wood-work shows that unseasoned timber is principally employed. The use of tiled floors or mosaics laid in cement is a great improvement upon wooden floors, but the paving of bathroom floors, with white glazed tiles is an instance of gross stupidity. When wet with soapy water and not thoroughly cleansed they form a very dangerous surface. The flooring of kitchens should always be of hard unglazed tiles for facility of cleansing and the tenant should be held responsible for damage done to this surface by the chopping of wood on it. Cupboards built into or against the walls are an urgent need in Bombay houses. In such matters Turkey offers a very good example. In Turkish houses it is common to see in the principal living room a set of drawers and cupboards reaching from floor to ceiling, built against an interior wall. In these most of the household stores, linen and other good, are kept.

It is usual to attribute to climate, the ill-health that arises from defective or unwholesome dwellings. This is a grave mistake, as it turns our thoughts to the doctor instead of the sanitarian. Climate, when rigidly examined, represents the air in its various seasonal change of purity, heat and moisture. The atmosphere of Bombay, as it arrives from the sea, leaves very little to desire ; it may be sampled in its pure state at the top of the Rajabhai Tower or even at the top of the High Court where it differs to a surprising extent from the air of the streets and houses, and as we get away from the sea-shore and penetrate the region to the east of Hornby Road it soon reeks with impurities which are due entirely to its inhabitants. Ignorance of hygiene and national customs combine to render town life as unwholesome as possible ; balconies are enclosed with glass, and houses are shut up rigidly at night to exclude the air that is naturally poorer than that of the day ; and refuse, solid and liquid, is thrown out to decompose and foul the air around the houses. The pure and wholesome wind of the Monsoon is excluded, and with it the necessary daylight, because the builders do not know how to admit the wind without the rain. This problem was solved by a Bombay man quite six years ago. Education seems to have missed its mark in Bombay for, from the primary end to that of the University, it has imposed no new and wholesome habits on the people. The Conservancy Department of the Municipality could "a tale unfold" regarding the condition of the dwellings and property of some of the wealthiest and most "educated" people in Bombay. A good example of ventilation may be seen in the great tent of Harmston's Circus now in Bombay. The sloping sides of the roof terminate in an opening at the highest point, at least six feet in diameter. In the day time the heat of the sun on the canvas heats in turn the air in contact below it ; and a steady current rises to the opening. At night the heat of the audiences and of the lamps produces an upward current that escapes in great volume from the same opening. A clear comprehension of this movement is of great value to any one concerned with the design of houses, but as the conditions for natural ventilation are rarely so favourable in a storied house as in a tent other methods may have to be resorted to. The use of the swinging punkha has made us familiar with a mode of agitating the air that assists in the disposal of our surplus heat, which is the usual cause of discomfort in warm weather, and the electric and other forms of the revolving fan have added a good deal to our comfort indoors even if the method of use be very far from perfect. Electricity which, with the aid of the lift, has brought every part of the storied house practically to the level of the ground floor, can serve us just as well in the matter of ventilation, if properly used and, instead of throwing down the hot air from ceilings can supply a whole building with fresh air taken at the level of the roof, and with the aid of only one fan. This method, which is not new, can be most easily used in new buildings and it involves very little structural change, so little indeed as to be hardly noticeable, but the advantage it offers are very important. The atmosphere of the house is constantly renewed with air from the purest available source, and the ground floor becomes as wholesome as the highest storey. The economy of this arrangement is evident. How far the system of ventilation in the Bombay house is wrong may be shown from the following illustration. The air in any house exposed to the sun, is hotter than the air in the adjoining street. This may be proved by admitting the outer air to the house. Again, the air near the ceilings is warmer than that near the floor because heat reduces its weight and the warmer portion floats upwards until arrested by any obstruction. If every ceiling had a hole in it of adequate size, there would be a constant current through the hole as long as the air within was warmer than that outside, and the rate of flow would be in proportion to the freedom from obstruction. The flow of air in this respect resemble that of water. If the building were turned upside down and tested with water to see how fast it would flow away when poured on the inverted ceilings, it would be found in some case that several feet of depth would have to accumulate before it would flow at all, and, when it escaped from the rooms it would encounter fresh obstructions in verandahs and balconies. There would be much stagnant water, and unless the openings were in every case level with the ceilings it would not flow properly. When the difference in temperature in and out of doors is slight the flow of air through the ventilating opening is slow, and a very small obstruction will stop it altogether, it is there, fore evident that the bulk of the arrangement for ventilation in Bombay are worthless. The presence of human beings in any room not only increases the heat of the air but also the moisture and the impurity, and the warmer it becomes the more rapid must be the movement in order to carry off the surplus heat, moisture and exhaled impurities of the human body. These considerations are a sealed book to the Indian builder and to the bulk of architects in India, as shown by the state of the buildings, and if we are to have wholesome dwellings without waste, a thorough revision of the principles of house construction will be required. This we need hardly say will not be done until the tenants take a much more intelligent interest in their accommodation. Indian house proprietors can hardly be blamed for trying to provide a style of house that will suit either Asiatics or Europeans, although the result is, as a rule, satisfactory to neither. There is surely sufficient accumulated evidence to show that the European community will never be suitably accommodated until

they provide their own houses, built on a suitable area by a building society which must work on a sufficient scale to be able to employ a capable manager, not only to look after finances and repairs, but also to maintain the discipline that is necessary when the tenants do not live in detached dwellings. And, when the houses are provided, the work of reform is not over for, until the native servant is better trained, our best efforts to lead a wholesome life may every day be interfered with. The training of servants is a duty that carries its own penalty—and how severe the penalty may be can be told in abundant detail by any medical practitioner. In the meantime we may meditate on the truth that Bombay would be a very healthy city were it not for its inhabitants.

MR DUTT AT LUCKNOW.

Reception by Bengal Young Men's Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Dutt, who was entertained by the Bengali Young men's Association here last night, made a striking speech in which he urged that progress to be true must be simultaneous—industrialy, educationally and politically. All should endeavour to promote the industrial growth referred to Sir John Hewett, as the greatest Swadeshist in the United Provinces. He deplored the ignorance of the masses. Education was received still on the surface and he advised Indians not to ask continually for gifts and concessions but to fit themselves for such and finally Mr. Dutt appealed to audience to drop petty jealousies and strive for progress on national lines. He was an optimist, he said, and believed in eventual success.

WHOLESOME LESSONS.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr Dutt was entertained again by the Lucknow citizens before leaving for Agra. He made a remarkable speech on the political situation. He said he honestly believed India never had any better or truer friends than Mr. John Morley and Lord Minto. He did not think any of those present who had been so loud in their professions of enthusiasm for the country's progress would have acted very differently if placed in the same circumstances. He had not concealed his opinion that reforms put forward were not acceptable, but he was equally convinced that their author, when he had obtained views of the people, would see how they could be modified. It would be a misfortune if the nation got to-morrow the privileges which they asked to-day, for they would soon forget those lessons of cohesion they had learned. The progress made during the last twenty-five years, was incalculable and the education received by means of the Congress was infinitely more valuable than any concession Government could have conferred. If the Decentralisation Commission resulted in something substantial for the nation it would be only one more milestone to mark their progress; if not he had more faith in them than to think the ardour of people would be damped. For the concessions they did not secure to-day would come to-morrow as surely as the day followed the night. He rejoiced to find the United and other provinces doing their best to promote the growth national industries.

The prospects of Tata Iron and Steel Works had assuredly the support of the Indian Government and in many other ways Government was silently doing its best for the people. The people might help industries to a greater extent than at present. The time had come to put their house in order and to act up to their convictions.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL.

Arrest of Ward Master for Alleged Theft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Linton, Ward Master af the Calcutta Presidency General Hospital has been arrested and will shortly be placed before the Police Magistrate on a charge of misappropriating a trifle over a thousand rupees representing deposit money of patients and hospital dues.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

THE finale of the Ramiah-DaCosta case has not yet been reached. It may be remembered that as far back as April, 1906, DaCosta filed a criminal complaint of cheating against Auctioneer Ramiah, in the Court of the Chief City Magistrate, in respect of a post-dated cheque drawn by the latter on the local Branch of the Bank of Bengal, which was dishonoured as it bore only the signature and not additionally the seal of the drawer. After a prolonged and tedious trial, the Magistrate acquitted the accused and directed the prosecution of the complainant for perjury, with the proviso that the latter was not to leave the premises of the Court before giving bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000. This occurred in August, 1906, whereupon DaCosta lodged an appeal before the High Court, praying that the order passed by the Chief City Magistrate be set aside; and after hearing the arguments of both sides, that tribunal declined to interfere and remanded the case for trial It then went before the Second City Magistrate, who, last August, found in favour of DaCosta and acquitted him Subsequently, in December last, Ramiah applied to the High Court for a review of judgment, and the 27th ultimo was fixed for the hearing; but as neither side was present the case was allowed to be adjourned, and up to now it is not known when it will come off. Mr. Syed Humayun Mirza, Barrister at-Law, appears for Ramiah and Mr. C. R. Masters, Barrister-at-Law, for DaCosta.

The Lungar procession this year was characterised by the absence of that enthusiasm which prevailed when it was known that the Nizam was present at the "Panch Mahala" Palace to witness it. With the Minister it is a duty, while with His Highness it is an optional pleasure, and consequently the former was as usual "At Home" in his splendid Khana Bagh to a host of European friends from the Residency and Secunderabad Garrison and the leading officials of the State with a couple of newspaper representatives.

In his last report on Police Administration, Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., the Inspector-General of Police, does not speak too highly of Village Patels and Native Magistrates. In this respect, a Nawab comes prominently to the front embraced by rather severe hands. The Nawab who is a Special Magistrate for the trial of Thuggs and Dacoits, is held in esteem by his friends and is generally supposed to be a competent criminal judge. Referring to the village police system, Mr. Hankin pointedly remarks: "I have no hesitation in saying that until our village police system is re-organised and put on a more satisfactory footing, it is idle to look for further improvement in our Police Administration"—a fact that is beyond the smallest question.

A useful little paper called the "Deccan Gazette," was started here early last year and would appear to have collapsed within twelve months, which caused some disappointment and surprise. I am not cruel enough to suggest that the reason for its disappearance was akin to that of the "Denton Daily Dodger," which history records rather graphically was that, "in need of money, the Editor started the paper, and, by a strange coincidence, for an identical reason, it came by an immature death." My information is that the publication of the "Deccan Gazette" was suspended owing to a suit instituted against the Printers for damages, and that the future printing of it has been entrusted to Messrs. Vest & Co., of Madras. I have further heard that the next issue will appear in the first week of March next. Well, I really hope so, as it is needless to say that a local newspaper for any place is a necessity, though I am aware that the encouragement a paper receives in Hyderabad is a libel on the name. This is not due only to the apathy of most people, but also to the fact that a local paper is considered a thing of dread and fear—so good we are, you see!

[illegible]

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

(Concluded from page 3.)

Did your father tell you that Hassan Ali's descendants had a larger share than the descendants of brother? He did not tell me.

Do you swear that all the members of the family beginning from Kallilulla down to the present have received food allowances down to 1901? I say they all have received.

Including, the ladies and gentlemen residing in Persia?—Yes. Money used to be remitted to Persia

Have they all been provided with servant, carriages &c? Those who are in India, servants &c. were supplied and to those in Persia money.

What are the other requisites and comforts stated in the plaint? Medical help, expenses in regard to the funeral, marriage, expenses &c.

You claim wedding presents by virtue of your right? Yes. Every member of the family is so entitled.

Any amount fixed by custom or can they claim what they like? That depends upon their position. They ask what they like and they are given according to their position.

Does the position depend on the nearest relationship. Position is the nearest relationship to Saah Hasan Ali

When you were married, five other marriages took place Yes Five male.

The total expenditure on all was about two lakhs of Rupees? Yes.

Then why do you say in your plaint that the expenses on your marriage was 3 or 4 lakhs."—From what I know expenses came to 2 or 3 lakhs.

You have told as that expenses for the five marriage amounted to 2 or 3 lakhs—I did not mention there other marriages because I was not asked about them.

Why did you say expenses on account of your marriage was 3 to 4 lakhs when the expenses for all five was only 2 to 3 lakhs—The principal marriage were mine and Shah Bib'is. any little very spent on other marriages.

How much was spent on your marriage only? I cannot say. It is a matter of 26 years ago—I heard that 2 or 3 lakhs were spent on my marriage and Shah Bibi's.

(Here the answer to the interrogatory was put in and plaintiff said that that was correct.

If every member of the family like you requires 2 or 3 lakhs to be spent on the marriage, there would be little left of the estate.—Because I was daughter of Jungi Shah.

Could your sister have equally demanded the same amount to be spent on her marriage—Yes.

Is Akbar Shah's son in as good position as yourself? Yes was he better? Yes he was a male.

Entitled to a double share? Yes.

He could have demanded to 6 to 8 lakhs for marriage expenses and wedding present? Yes.

Could the sons of Jalal Shah demand the same—They could not. Their father was dead.

Those who have got their fathers get their share in everything others are entitled to residence food and pocket money? Yes what would a son whose father is dead be entitled to demand as of right for his marriage expenses:—As much as he would require to get married.

Twenty Rupees:—What kind of a wife he could get for 2 Rupees (laughter).

What would a son of Jalal Shah be entitled to demand as of right for marriage expenses? About 20 to 25 thousand of rupees. And Aga Khan could refuse to give him more? They are not entitled to more.

If he asked for more would he entitled to refuse? No. He could ask for a lakh—he would not be made to ask for a lakh.

Suppose he was mad and asked for a lakh, could Aga Khan have refused? A mad man cannot get himself married.

As a matter of fact, allowances vany and do not near any proportion to the nearness of the person except in the case of Aga Khan's sons—I do not know the money allowances given to all the member.

You do not know what your father gots? He used to get Rs. 792 a month.

You have ascertained that recently—I used to see when was in the house of my father.

You know that when you filed the plaint? Yes.

Why did you swear on affidavit that he used to get Rs. 1,000.

Here plaintiff has admitted that it was so in her affidavit.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARSI PANCHAYET IMPUGNED.

In the Bombay Parsi case, on Saturday, the hearing was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, when Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with Mr. F. Sorabji Talayarkhan and Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshah and Co., appeared for Sir D. M. Petit and other plaintiffs: Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President of the Parsi Panchayet Trust Funds Board in Bombay, and his co-trustees, against whom the suit has been instituted, impugning the validity of the trust deeds, and asking for the declaration of certain rights in favour of converts to Zoroastrianism.

The Parsi priest from Surat, Sorabji Bomanji Panthakey was further examined by Mr. Lowndes, when he said, there was no Tower of Silence without "Pavis," (the boundary marked off for depositing each Parsi dead).

Mr. Strangman's cross examination of the witness occupied the greater part of the hearing. Replying to the questions of his learned counsel, witness said that out of the four towers or Dokhmas at Surat, two were not ordinarily used; neither persons of doubtful origin, nor suicides, were deposited in Modi's Dokhma. Bodies, on which post-mortems, in the course of Coroner's inquests had been held, were deposited in the towers which were in ordinary use. The Anjuman and the Muncherji Shett's were the other two towers. A Parsi, a son of Pestonji B. Parvar, had drowned himself in the river; his body was exposed in the Muncherji Shett Tower. The custom of associating with Dubri women still prevailed among the Surat Parsis. Possibly Jivi's children were born amidst such an association. Nadirshah Kalabhai was still alive: he owned land; he had a monthly income of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Besides "Bucha," there were other "Londa" servants in the Kalabhai house. These Londas were originally Dubras; they were invested with the Parsi insignia and went a begging from house to house. Dubri women did the household work, after becoming Parsis. Dubras did not look like Parsis: they were very ugly; their features were coarse.

Muncherji Shett's father's name was Kharshedji or what, witness should not tell; nor was he in a position to affirm that he died between the years 1780-1790.

Jivi male and Jivi female, who were converts belonging to Kharhrubhai Khan Saheb's hous hold were known to witness. They lived in the "Akhada" or gymnasium which the witness used to frequent, Jivo being about 40. and Jivi about 25. They had no Parsi "sikko" face or "peshani" features.

Mr. Justice Davar: Now you have told us about so many times about Parsi features, what do you call Parsi features?

Witness: On whose "sikal" (face) is "Teji" and "Nur" (lustre and splendour): that is the face of a Parsi Sir.

Continuing in his cross-examination, witness said that Ratanbai was not married to Harjibhai Kavasji Wadia: whether Gulbai was married to the priest Faramdaru, he did not know. After her son's marriage, she went inside the Atashbeheram with them to make the customary obeisances: she gave donations to priests. Parsi priests should not associate with aliens; but it was common. It was a matter which would ordinarily excite adverse comment.

Dubri converts used to accompany the ladies of a Parsi household to the Atashbeheram, with the "Fularan," (sweet-meat offerings to the sacred fire.)

Faramdaru wanted to convert Begam's two sons in Surat.

Mr. Strangman: And as you said it was only a matter of money.

Witness: I don't understand you.

Mr. Strangman: You said yesterday that had he come to you and paid the money you would have done it for him, and invested the children with "Sudreh" and "Kusti," (religious shirt and waist-band.)

Witness: "Yes," I did say that. Continuing, witness said that even if his fees were paid to invest low caste persons with the insignia of the Zoroastrian religion he would not admit a hundred kahars, or a like number of Dheds and Bhangis to the investiture.

Mr. Justice Beaman: You said, it not was a charitable and meritorious act to take people in the religion.

Witness: But not Dheds, Bhangis, and Kahars, who are low-caste Hindus; it is only for respectable persons.

To Mr. Strangman, witness said, that only at the request of a true Zoroastrian, would he admit an alien of good caste. The Zoroastrian should report to him about the alien that he was a good and useful hand; he had been instructed in the religious observances; and he would be kept in his house under him. Even then witness would make inquiries; if he thought it proper after that, he would invest the person with the insignia

Mr. Strangman: Very well, then it comes to this—, you convert for the benefit of the Parsis, and not for the benefit of the converts.

Witness: Just it. Bhangis, Dheds, and kahars were the lowest of the low castes.

Mr. Justice Davar: Is there any express prohibition against taking them in?

Witness: Is there any express prohibition [illegible]

them in? There is none this way or that. We must, therefore, exercise our own intelligence, knowledge, and common sense: no other priest would take them in.

Mr. Justice Davar: Why should he not?

Witness: If one were to touch a person of any of these three classes, be he a priest or be he a layman, he will have to throw away his clothes owing to the contamination, and to undergo the purificatory ceremony of "Nahan." Parsis, Brahmins, and Banias can touch Dubras without incurring contamination: Dubras are a higher class. Lalias and Kolis are not: even if a guarantee was given by a Parsi of standing and position, like the learned Judge himself, that he will keep his Lalia or Koli "Ghoraw-la" (groom) in his house and he has instructed him in the observances of the religion, and even if he were to vouch for his being good and useful, I (witness) will not admit him to Zoroastrianism: I have no need to, even if I were paid the fees. A Lalia is an eater of the flesh of dead animals.

Mr. Strangman: Can you explain why Faramdaru got Begum's two sons admitted to Zoroastrianism at Udwada, although they were of Mahomedan parentage?

Witness: I don't know what was in his mind. Continuing, witness said that Framji Sorabji Ghandhi had a Mochan, a woman of the shoe-maker caste in house: Khan Bahadur Barjorji N. Vakil, who was Chairman of the Surat Parsi Trust Funds Board, refused his permission to dispose of her dead body in the Tower. She had worn the Sudreh and Kusti by herself: she was not regularly invested with the insignia. The Khan Bahadur gave this information, which he had received from a Nassalar, (a higher graded man of the Parsi corpse bearers, than a "Khandhia." or shoulderer,) to the witness and to Dadabhai Postmaster, Ghandhi's cousin, when they went to him to ask for the permission.

Mr. Lowndes: (In re-examination.) You know the resolution published in the newspapers, or otherwise, by the defendants as to who are to be taken to the Towers of Silence? Was it before, or after, the resolution that you went to the Khan Bahadur?

Witness: The Mochan died from two to five years ago. Continuing in re-examination, witness said, the Iranchahs Atashbeheram at Udwada were the first to be consecrated in India, since the flight of the Parsis from Persia; the fire there, was held in the greatest sanctity and veneration by the Parsis. Begam's two sons were invested with the Parsi insignia; but what representations were made there, about the parentage of the boys, to the performing priest, witness could not tell.

Mr. Lowndes: Does your religion strictly enjoin cleanliness, and the observance of rules of hygiene?

Witness: Yes; and it is not possible to carry out these by admitting low-caste Hindus into Parsi houses.

The hearing was adjourned.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION QUASHED.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of a report of proceedings from Mr. L. C. Swifte, District Magistrate of Kanara, in a case against Timmappa bin Bomaya.

Mr. Swifte in his report to the High Court, said that the accused who was a toddy-shop licensee was found to have kept in his shop 10 gallons and 24 drams of toddy more than three days old, and to have thereby contravened an order issued by the Excise Collector in 1904, prohibiting the sale of such toddy and directing its destruction instead. The accused was convicted by Mr R. B. Majli, Second Class Magistrate of Akola, of having committed a breach of the second condition of his licence, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees under Section 45 Clause C of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878. Mr. Swifte was of opinion that the conviction could not stand, as there had been no breach of any condition of the license. The second condition referred to by the Magistrate runs as follows: "The licensee shall not sell or keep or store toddy in any place except in his shop abovementioned. He shall keep and sell toddy unadulterated and undiluted as drawn from the tree, without the admixture of any other foreign substance or liquid whatever, at a price not exceeding one anna for eight drams." There was no evidence in the case that any foreign substance or liquid was mixed with the toddy. The condition did not prescribe any period after which the toddy should not be kept, nor did it authorise the Collector to pass any such orders as contemplated by the Magistrate. There was, besides, nothing among the papers to show that the order referred to was communicated to the licensee, since it was passed long before the farm of this licensee commenced. Under these circumstances, Mr. Swifte recommended that the conviction and sentence might be reversed and the fine, which had been paid, be refunded, the Collector being left to take such departmental steps in the matter as he saw fit.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the District Magistrate, quashed the conviction and sentence.

BRUTAL HUSBAND.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have, on review, disposed of a case against Kashinath Jagushet Sonar who was in September last convicted by Mr. N. B. Pavgee, First Class Magistrate, Wada, District Thana, of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a heated substance (Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code), and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment Mr. Aptikar, Pleader, appeared for the accused The sentence in this case seemed to be unduly light, and the record and proceedings were called for by order of the Court. The accused was charged with causing hurt by dangerous means, in that he voluntarily caused hurt to his wife Krishnabai, by branding her over her cheeks, thighs and other parts by means of an iron utensil called "Kaltha" that was made red-hot, thereby causing her bodily pain.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A TECHNICALITY IN STAMP LAW.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Judge, has disposed of a suit in which Gondoo Lalchand and others sued Dhunji Nursey and another to recover the amount of hundi for a Rs. 2,030 which was alleged to have been drawn by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs and which was dishonoured by the drawer. Mr. Lakhamsey Morarji, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Pleader, was for the second defendant.

The second defendant denied partnership with the first defendant and on that ground repudiated his liability for the hundi which had been drawn by the first defendant. While evidence was being taken in the case Mr. Suntoke brought to the notice of the Court that the stamp on the hundi had not been cancelled by the person who had affixed the stamp, as was required by Section 11 of the Stamp Act, and that the hundi was not stamped before or at the time of execution under Section 16 of the same Act. He therefore objected to the hundi going in as evidence. The Court upheld the objection and dismissed the suit against the second defendant with costs.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A special item at Harmston's Circus to-night will be the presentation of trophies to the winning Jocky and Trainer of the Grand Western Handicap. At Saturday's Matinee the children of the Indo-British School were present by invitation of the management and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent performance. On Wednesday night the performance will be a Benefit to Madame Harmston Love, and on Friday night the performance will be in aid of the Massina Hospital Fund. Crowded houses should reign though the week, for these are the last six performances.

Saturday night's programme at the Circus has probably never been excelled in the East. Apart from the "star turns" the ring incidentals are extremely entertaining. The bored way in which Mr. Gus Burns's donkey walks between the legs of the elephant provokes much mirth. Another donkey, that belonging to the Decarr Brothers, is the cleverest moke we have ever seen outside Hengler. It plays up to a clown who has Lancashire accent that is positively refreshing. Says the clown to the donkey, "Coom eo-yer!" The donkey come "Lay down." The donkey lays. "Turn over" The donkey turns. "Turn back agin!" The donkey obeys. "Now gi' me a kiss." The donkey promptly raises its head; and lathers the clown's moustache with its slithery lips. "Whoi," says the clown, "Ye've bin eatin' oonions!"

Then there the episode of the clown who addresses a constable, then finds it a dummy, and punches it on the nose, and smashes in its head with his foot. Presently he finds another dummy policeman; and is equally impudent, only that it is the "Dummy" that does the punching, to the entire surprise of the audience as well as clown. Very funny. The dancing of the four ladies known as the Princess Quartette" is very pretty, and the high Jumping dogs, the feats of the Frantzs and the Bombay Pattersons are all very excellent.

The bicycle and the gold watch won on the coupons were present d in the ring on Saturday and [illegible] a very large house.

DANGEROUS CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be so good as to confer one more benefit in addition to your former ones upon the public of Bombay by drawing the attention of the authorities to the grievance of all those who have the misfortune to pass through Church Gate Street between the hours of 11 and 7 during the day time? The road running from the Flora Fountain to St. Thomas's Cathedral is disgracefully narrow when one considers the heavy traffic in this street. It is of imperative necessity that some scheme should be drawn up to widen this street. It seems to me a puzzle that the question of widening this street finds no place in the various schemes suggested and undertaken for the expansion and the improvement of Bombay. The Bombay Improvement Trust has under its consideration some gigantic and costly schemes for the improvement of many narrow streets of Bombay, but it is a pity that the Trust does not think it worth while to make any change in the narrow Church Gate Street. It is perhaps because the Trust has not realised the grave danger to which the whole traffic in this narrow street is exposed. One or two more or less serious accidents in this street are nowadays quite an ordinary occurrence.

It was only a week ago that I was the eye-witness of two serious carriage accidents. It was about 5 30 p. m., and carriages and motors were standing as usual on both sides of this narrow street. Two carriages were coming from opposite directions and the space left for these passing carriages was so dangerously small that in spite of both the coachmen's efforts to keep to the left the two carriages collided. The other day a brougham was proceeding from Church Gate Street in the direction of Flora Fountain. Both the sides of the road were lined as usual with carriages and motors. The horse of the brougham became a little restive and the coachman tried to manage him, but the space between this passing brougham and a carriage standing on one side of the road was so small that the wheels of both these carriages kissed each other with a loud crash. Most of the accidents in this street are not at all the result of drivers' negligence but they are the natural outcome of the extreme narrowness of this street. The only remedy to avert these accidents is to widen this street.

I appeal in all earnestness to the Improvement Trust and to our Municipality to draw up as quickly as possible a scheme for widening this street. An excellent opportunity offers itself now for such a scheme. A rich Mahomedan gentleman has bought several houses standing on both sides of Church Gate Street. He intends to pull down all or most of these houses and to erect grand buildings in their stead. Will not the authorities see that this street is made decently and sufficiently broad to facilitate its heavy traffic before the new houses are built up?

I trust that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association and other important bodies whose views the Government have asked on schemes for the expansion and improvement of Bombay will be good enough to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of widening this street, and they will sketch soon an acceptable scheme for the improvement and expansion of this narrow street.

I hope, in conclusion, that this question will be seriously taken up by the authorities and our grievance will be redressed without any unnecessary delay. I may just add one word more, that, if Church Gate Street is made broad, then there will be no necessity for removing or doing away with the Flora Fountain which constitutes one of the beauties of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. L.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th February:

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 14th January.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 29th January, for warding a copy of the Government Notification in that Department, authorizing Mr. Sulleman Dawood, a Master in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Sulleman Dawood should be licensed accordingly.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 23rd January reporting that as the new Hydraulic Engines at Carnac Bunder are working satisfactorily there is no longer any need to retain the old Auxiliary Engine in the Prince's Dock Engine House and recommending that it be removed and the materials for the present stacked and kept in stock and that the north wall of the Auxiliary Engine House be pulled down and set-back in a line with the chimney which will give a clear roadway of 24'-9" wide against the present 14'-6" road at the back of the Engine House and will greatly relieve the traffic now passing round the front of the Engine House where the wharf is often blocked with goods, and estimating the cost of removing and stacking the engine at Rs. 650 and that of setting back the wall of the Engine House and making the road at Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,400 in all.

Submitted the plan above referred to.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following is the pilotage statement:—

—	For week ending 31st Jan. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 31st Jan. 1908.	For week ending 31st Jan. 1907.	Total from 1st April 1906 to 31st January 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	23	966	23	1,013
" " out of " ...	26	971	27	1,007
" transported ...	22	736	26	758
" attended to ..	2	87	1	130
" warped		41	2	32

THE YELLOW PERIL AGAIN!

An amusing comment appears in a recent issue of the "Pekin and Tientsin Times" regarding an imitation, recently produced in Japan, of Messrs. Lea & Perrins celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

As our readers will notice, the wording of the label is of a decidedly "original" character, and if the contents of the bottles are as horrible as the English used in their description, we venture to think that the quicker our Japanese allies return to the genuine article, the better it will be for them!

JAPANESE "PIKEARATION" OF
LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUITABLE FOR "ROUPS", "NEATS"
AND "PALAD" DRESSING.

We have just been shown a bottle of sauce made by the "well-known" firm Kirisu and Co., of "Lonponn," which seems at first sight a clever imitation of Lea and Perrin's. The Japanese "manupacturers" claim that their excellent and "original" (?) "pikearation" is very suitable for "roups," meaning, we presume, suitable for soups. The following is the label:—

Kurisu Original and Genuine Worcertershire Sauce
The most Wnolesous Pikearation being manufactured from the
Best and Purest Opeiatal Ingreddits becomes.
Condiment, appetising, most palatable and nutritous reat being periat.
It is Bd Pure and Nell Prepared that it may be used with all kids nt
Hot and Cold Nrats, Lamr,
Roups, Ragouts, Bnts
Chops, Steas, and Pier Cutlets,
Grayies and all Palad Dressing,
The see at a small quantity it is Callioiant to give a most
Appetising Relish to all the Abread Dishes.
Sole Proprietors and Manufactures Kurisu and Co.,
Lonpoon
Kirisu as prepared from the receipt of and influential gentleman of that country.

That is a delightful touch about the "Opciatal Ingredits." Evidently, a new form of the "what is it" or "Gazeka" style of advertisement.—"Pekin and Tientsin Times."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season 1907-08. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 31·6 per cent. of the total area under cotton in whole India. (Estimates up to 1st February.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under both the early and late varieties of cotton as under:—

British Districts	... ...	3,683,000 acres.
Native States	... ...	3,108,000 acres.
Total	... ...	6,791,000 acres.

11 per cent. below last year's area, 32 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10, years, 23 per cent. over the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

This area is higher than that reported in December last by 370,000 acres, the Karnatak and Baroda being mainly responsible for the increase.

Outturn.—Since the publication of the December report the late crop in Gujarat, which was then considered far from promising, has thriven well particularly in the south. In the Karnatak also the crop has on the whole improved and promises a fair yield. In Sind the condition is less satisfactory owing to deficiency of water-supply. The total revised estimates now stand as under:—

British Districts	... ...	508,000 bales.
Native States ...	... ...	572,000 bales.
Total	... ...	1,080,000 bales.

43 per cent. below last year's yield. 27 per cent. over average of past 10 years. 9 per cent. over the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

In the case of early cotton picking is in progress in some places and completed in others. In the case of the late crop picking will not be general for another month

Of the total estimated outturn fully one-half is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat, 16 per cent. by the British Districts of the same province, 15 per cent. by Karnatak, 8 per cent. by Deccan and the remaining 11 per cent. by Sind.

The Provincial details are summarised below:—

Gujarat—Area, 772,000 acres; 2 per cent. below last year, 38 per cent. over average, Estimated Outturn 171,000 bales; 34 per cent. below last year, 49 per cent. over average.

The early crop is being picked. The cold and dew of the past two months have improved the late crop particularly in the south. It has just commenced to bear and will take a month before it is ready for gathering,

Gujarat States:—Area, 2,784,000 acres; 11 per cent. below last year, 39 per cent. over average. Estimated Outturn, 539,000 bales; 48 per cent, below last year, 26 per cent. over average.

The early crop dried up in parts of Gohilwad, Kadi and Amreli divisions of Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Insects are also reported to have destroyed it in some 15,000 acres in Gohilwad. Elsewhere the crop has fared well under the recent cold weather.

Deccan:—Area, British Districts—1,550,000 acres; 17 per cent. below last year, 21 per cent. over average, Native States:—27,000 acres; 7 per cent. below last year. Estimated Outturn.—86,700 bales; 70 per cent. below last year, 48 per cent. below average. 1,600 bales; 30 per cent. below last year.

Here only the early crop is grown and no alteration has been reported in its condition published in December last.

Karnatak:—Area, British Districts:—1,130,000 acres; 10 per cent. below last year, 18 per cent. over average, Native States:—295,000 acres; 1 per cent. over last year, Estimated Outturn:—130,000 bales; 11 per cent. below last year, 100 per cent. over average. 30,400 bales; 10 per cent. over last year.

The increase in area over that reported in December last is due to the receipt of more complete information. The exotic crop (Dharwar-American), which covers an area of 307,000 acres, has suffered a little from disease in places. Elsewhere both the exotic and the indigenous crops have thriven fairly well under the recent favourable weather and are now bearing.

Sind:—Area, British Districts:—230,000 acres: 7 per cent. below last year, 51 per cent. over average, Estimated Outturn.—120,000 bales; 22 per cent. below last year, 94 per cent. over average.

Native State:—1,500 acres; 770 bales.

The crop is reported to have suffered much everywhere through deficiency of water-supply. The area under Egyptian cotton is reported at 6,084 acres and is estimated to yield 2,240 bales.

SUGARCANE IN MADRAS.

[On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906, the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 2·7 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1907 is 47,200 acres or about 9 per cent. less than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1906. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by about 6 and 5 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1906, is most marked in the districts of Godavari and South Arcot and is attributed to the presence of pest in the former district and to want of seasonable rainfall in the latter.

The standing crop is reported to be either fair or good and is estimated to yield 84 per cent. of the normal on an average. The probable outturn of manufactured jaggery will then be 89,208 tons.

The total area under sugarcane reported from villages other than ryotwari is 1,700 acres or about 55 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1906, but the reports are complete. The probable outturn of manufactured jaggery will be about 2,800 tons.

GROUND-NUT IN MADRAS.

[On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906, the area under ground-nut in the Madras Presidency has represented 81·1 per cent, of the total area under ground-nut in British India.]

The total area under ground-nut in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1907 is 571,600 acres or about 12 per cent, more than the sown in the corresponding period of 1906. It also exceeds the averages of five and ten years by about 38 and 89 per cent, respectively. The increase, as compared with 1906, is most marked in the districts of North Arcot, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Chingleput and is attributed partly to seasonable rainfall and partly to the increased demand for ground-nut. It is reported that the crop was sown this year in August or September, the normal months for the commencement of the crop in the tracts in question. The condition of the crop is reported to be either fair or good and it is expected to give 70 per cent, of a normal yield. The probable outturn of nuts in shell should then be 200,060 tons.

The total area of ground-nut sown in villages other than ryotwari is about 6,500 acres or 4,000 acres more than that sown in the corresponding period of 1906. The probable outturn of this area should then be about 2,800 tons. The reports are however incomplete.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

Area.—The area under cotton is now reported to be 1,318,500 acres, which is 8,100 acres more than in the third forecast. The chief increases occur in Ambala, 3,000 acres, and Multan, 2,800 acres. The total area sown is 4·8 per cent. above that of 1906, and 4 per cent. below the quinquennial average.

Yield:—The total yield works out to 322,266 bales, the previous estimate being 318,909 bales. The only important change is in Dera Ghazi Khan, where the revised estimate exhibits an advance of 2,219 bales. Late pickings have been short this year on account of sharp frosts in the middle of December. But the gross yield is 6·2 per cent. above that of 1906 and 32·5 per cent, above the quinquennial average, and may be regarded as satisfactory.

Native States.—Estimates of area and yield now stand at 156,448 acres and 34,990 bales respectively, the original figures remaining practically unchanged.

Dates of harvesting.—District reports are incomplete, and this year it can only be stated generally that harvesting began at the normal time.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON Du 1er FEVRIER 1908

I.—LES YEUX QUI S'OUVRENT (1), DERNIERE PARTIE, par M. Henry Bordeaux.
II.—LA PERSONNE ET L'OEUVRE DE TAINE, D'APRES SA CORRESPONDANCE, par M Victor Giraud.
III.—ROMANCIERS ANGLAIS CONTEMPORAINS.—GEORGE MEREDITH, par M. Firmin Roz.
IV.—LETTRES ECRITES DU SUD DE L'INDE.—VI. LE CARNATIC.—LES TROIS FORTS DE GENJI.—LA FAMINE, par M. Maurice Maindron.
V.—UNE VIE DE FEMME AU XVIIIe SIECLE.—MADAME DE TENCIN, D'APRES DES DOCUMENS NOUVEAUX, PREMIERE PARTIE, par M. Maurice Masson.
VI.—L'ART FRANCAIS DE LA FIN DU MOYEN AGE.—LES ASPECTS NOUVEAUX DU CULTE DES SAINTS, par M. Emile Male.
VII.—FIGURES BYZANTINES.—ANNE COMNENE, par M. Charles Diehl.
VIII.—CHRONIQUE DE LA QUINZAINE, HISTOIRE POLITIQUE, par M Francis Charmes.
IX.—BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT:

	fr.		fr.		fr.
PARIS ....Un an,	50	—Six mois,	26	—Trois mois,	14.
DEPARTEMENTS ... —	56	—	29	—	15
ETRANGER... —	62	—	32	—	17

Les abonnements partent du 1er ou du 6 de chaque mois [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 16.

The area of low pressure in Deltaic Bengal yesterday has almost disappeared after giving rain in Chittagong, Silchar and Shillong.

The depression in Persia has given light rain in Ispahan and Nehran and has moved eastward now entering Baluchistan where the skies have become lightly clouded.

In Burma, the skies are heavily clouded in the north but almost clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amounts of moisture and the temperature is approximately normal.

In the northeast of India and Orissa the depression in Deltaic Bengal has given one inch of rain in Chittagong and light falls in Silchar and Shillong. The skies are clear except in parts of Assam. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature is lower than usual in parts of Orissa and normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces no cloud is reported. Air remains much drier than usual and the temperature is high at a few stations but over the greater part of the division it is normal.

In the north-west of India the skies are clear except in Baluchistan and the extreme north of India where there is light cloud. Humidity is above the average in Lower Sind and Gujarat and generally below elsewhere and the weather is warmer than usual especially in Baluchistan and Sind.

In the Peninsula the skies are almost clear, humidity normal on the coast and no defect in the interior where the temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is possible in the north of Burma and Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time on the 15th February 1908 was 29,948 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1908

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Multan, but elsewhere skies remain perfectly clear. The quantity of moisture in the air is less than usual throughout the district. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Maximum and minimum temperatures had been generally in excess or normal at the majority of the reporting stations.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is considerably drier than usual. Winds are blowing from westerly or south-westerly direction generally. Day temperature had been considerably in excess of normal, while during night it was 7° in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karanchi and is generally clear in Rajputana. The air has become damper than usual in Lower Sind and generally dry in Rajputana. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally in these districts. Temperature both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual in all places except locally at Jaipur where the night temperature was 2° below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably damper than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot and Ahmedabad and slightly or considerably dry elsewhere. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Dwarka, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Neemuch, southerly or south-easterly at Bhavnagar Para and Surat and north-eastrly at Deesa and Veraval. Weather both during day and night had been hotter than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are northerly at Chanda and Nagpure, south-westerly at Saugor, Amraoti and Raipur and south-easterly at Jubbulpore and Akola. Calm was recorded at Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Yesterday's maximum was about normal or 1° cooler at Chanda and at Raipur and 3° to 6° higher elsewhere. Last night's minimum was 7° to 8° below normal at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur and 4° above it at Saugar and Khandwa.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity has been about normal at Bombay and in moderate excess elsewhere. The direction of air movement is generally easterly. Day temperature had been 1° in excess normal at Bombay and 2° in defect at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar. At night, temperature was 4° cooler than usual at Mormugao and 1° hotter at the remaining stations.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the amount of moisture in the air has been less than usual. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature at day had been hooter than usual, while weather at night was cooler than usual throughout the district except at Malegaon where it was 2° hotter.

General Remarks.—Weather in the Punjab and the Indus Valley appears to be unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.

Inmann vs. Dastur.

Last night Melbourne Inmann, the Billiard Champion, played Bejan Dastur at Bhagwazar's International Club, Grant road. The game is 2.400 up, Dastur being given a start of 400 points and the stipulation for H. Inmann being that his score only counted if it was a break of 80 or more. The game is divided into four parts 600 up each time. The first part was played last evening and the second part will be played tonight, the third and the fourth parts of the series will be played to-morrow. The visitor was in splendid form and began with a break of 174. Dastur could not do much in the beginning and Inmann made another break of 148 His third attempt was 176 and the last was 84. Dastur had only made 508 all this time but he improved at this end and put up his best break of 55. When the game was closed for the evening the scores were:—

Inmann 580
Dastur .... (400+173) 573

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 504·85 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	436	8	722
For previous 3 weeks of half year	3,62,000	5,83,000	11,000	9,56,000
Total for 4 weeks ..	5,02,000	8,03,000	15,000	13,20,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,654	2,61,076	2,967	3,90,697
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	251	518	6	775
Total to corresponding date do. ..	4,81,941	9,57,667	9,001	14,45,609

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 26,697
Do. to date .... " 1,28,609

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st December last amounted to Rs. 5,512, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 805 The total earnings from 1st July to 21st December last were Rs. 1,07,931 being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 21,596.

SALE! SALE!

JAPAN SILK GOODS
BESSHO & Co.
HORNBY ROAD FORT BOMBAY.
CURIOSITES

SALE!

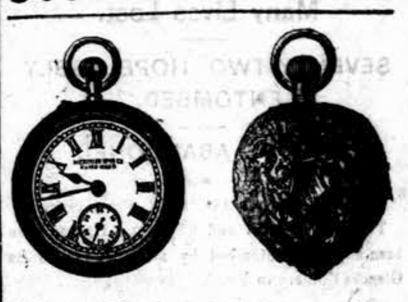
FROM 1ST FEB. TO 25TH FEB.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.



H. D. EVANS & Co.,
THE V. P. P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.



Meridian Watch Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]



A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
THE BEST ELIMINANT.
"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING
COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Big Meeting, Second Day.

ADDY'S DARLING WINS THE BIG RACE.

Grand Western day was as usual very largely attended, amongst those present being Miss Clark, H. H the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir George Warrender. Throughout the day but one favourite won and with some bad upsets the bookmakers had a great time of it.

The day opened with the new pony race, the Melton Plate, for which Maimoon looked on form the biggest certainty of the Season. He had won all his four races without being properly extended but the fact that he was paraded with a thick bandage on the near fore, which was removed before he went out, by no means tended to increase the confidence of punters. Malik Jaman was the only other quoted at odds under tens but neither of these fulfilled the hopes of those that backed them. As on the occasion when he secured his run-away win at long odds, Great Power in a bad start got away with a long lead and, nursed by Killorn, had Maimoon in difficulties on entering the straight. All looked well for him till the distance when Lookman came up full of running to win very comfortably, the favourite being pressed to keep his place.

Almost as bad an upset followed in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, with the defeat of Tachreet though the winner this time was well supported. A mistake which is very frequently made, and was made now, is the use made of top weights in the early part of the race. Tachreet was sent away after Squire who made the pace very fast and should not be forgotten in shorter races. Bay Middleton and Grey Falcon followed these two and in the case of the former of these two also he was made too much use of, considering the distance was a bit beyond him. The result of this was that when Tachreet did wear Squire out he himself was worn out by Grey Falcon who profited by waiting and coming with a wet sail just pipped the favourite on the post, whereas Bay Middleton fell away to nothing.

There were only five for the Malabar Hill Plate, a classy lot with Posco demanding a shade more money than Sermon with a run coming for Lovania which, however, had but little effect on the prices of the other two. It was noted by a few that Sermon appeared to be a bit sore as he went out and, soon falling into last place, he gave but little promise of finishing near the winner. In the start Love Song was last away but few have seen such a flash as brought him up to Posco in the lead before a furlong had been covered. These two together held a clear lead from Golden Gleam and were fighting out a great finish down the straight when Lovania came ontside and going apparently easy drew away soon after the distance to win easily in smart time.

Betting was very open for the Bombay Derby when Eed, Dumra, Young Kohinoor, Nooman and Swalior all had a following. In the old days we were accustomed to Hamptead's tricks at the start and now with a field of thirteen it was but little better till they all got away together. Peculiar jumped out in front but shortly Dhamas took a lead of fully six lengths and went great guns right away to the five furlongs where Dumra passed him to be in turn passed by Eed who was generally hailed as winner. Precious here, from last place, put in quite a remarkable run but it was only a flash and before the distance Robinson came into the lead after patiently lying about sixth till then. Eed fought on gamely and Swalior made a late run, but none could make an impression on Young Kohinoor who won very comfortably

Next came the race of the day, a very fit and classy field of nine parading for the Grand Western Handicap though Fitzorafton was taken out, Ballark being left in. In the ring betting was brisk Paddy's Darling firming to favouritism from Ballark, Sacristan, Annamulloch and Beaunero. The race is easily described, as Paddy's Darling made all his own running with Sacristan staying on well till Annamulloch put in a late run without disturbing the leader who went too fast for Mr. Apcar's representative who was never really dangerous and must be going off.

The Importers' Handicap, for those who have not won Rs. 2,000, found twelve runners including some smart sprinters. St. Patrick was first all the rage but stable money for Mozart made him favourite, the two eventualy going out at the same price. They followed Rustile and Zotique, and St Patrick looked like coming through, entering the straight when Zotique went away and Uro came right through, He put in a great finish but too late and Zotique had something in hand when be passed the post well ahead. This six furlongs was done in the capital time of 1min. 15 1/5 secs.

Lastly came the Stewards' Purse, perhaps the most open betting race of the day. When business began, Lady Nannie was backed to even money but presumably insufficient stable money was forthcoming as her price lengthened to threes, Gun Metal being at fours and Florrie and Koko a point longer. Gun Metal, Koko and Florrie took it in turn to lead and at the bend the first came away again. He had Florrie well set but luckily did not take matters too easy as Yankee Boy came like a flash and might, with a less careful boy on the winner, have caught the black napping. Details :—

THE MELTON PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs.

Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400: and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from the country of foaling since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) The winner of the New Plate, 1908, to carry a penalty of 6lbs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's, b a h Lookman 8st 12lbs ... Taylor 1
Mr Abdoola Taminu's g a h Great Power 8st 9lbs ... Killorn 2
Messrs M Goculdass A Nanjee and Abdoola Manas' b a h Maimoon 8st 3lbs............Robinson 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Najmi 8st 6lbs.......................................A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Bin Saood 8st 12lbs, Malik Jaman 8st 6lbs, Narsin 8st 3lbs, Naief 8st 3lbs, Rome Ali 8st, (carried 8st 1lb), Ring leader 7st 11lbs (carried 7st 12lbs), Fav 7st 8lbs, Aden 7st 8lbs, Pootar 7st 5lbs, (carried 7st 7lbs), Sir Askar 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Maimoon, 5 to 1 against Malik Jaman, 2 to 1 Lookman and Great Power and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—In a poor start Rome Ali got away badly and Great Power immediately took a four length lead followed by Malik Jaman, Maimoon and, at a distance of another four lengths, Lookman. At the three furlongs Maimoon passed Malik Jaman who began to fall away and Lookman was within a length now of the favourite, Najmi coming up fourth. At the bend Robinson began to ride Maimoon who was soon after passed by Lookman, and he drawing up to Great Power just after the distance went away to win by a length and a half, length and a quarter next.

Time.—1 min. 22 3-5secs.

Malik Jaman is now the property of Mr. Wadilal Naguridas.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE—Distance—7 Furlongs.

Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under ; 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs. 900 or over ; once 4lbs twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 4lbs ; of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 190 or over, 4lbs

Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 8st 1lb...Kamad 1
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 9st 11lbs......Killorn 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Gold Mint 8st 9lbs.......................................C B Mamood 3
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 8st......A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Vasco 9st 2lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 2lbs, Dilerjung 9st 2lbs, Herricul 8st 12lbs, Commander 8st 7lbs, Squire 8st.

Betting :—Evens Tachreet, 3 to 1 against Grey Falcon, 6 to 1 Gold Mint, 8 to 1 Bay Middleton, 10 to 1 Herricul and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—From a good start Squire got away in front and making the pace a cracker soon led by three lengths from Tachreet, Bay Middleton, Grey Falcon and Gold Mint. On reaching the bend, Squire fell away and the front two were nearly level when Bay Middleton gave way to Grey Falcon and Gold Mint and later to Amood. At the distance Grey Falcon made his run outside and catching the favourite opposite the stand beat him on the post by a head, length next and good fourth and fifth.

Time :—1min. 38secs. Dilerjung is now the property of Mr. Syed.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs.

Rs. 5,000 out of which second receives Rs. 700 and third, Rs. 300. For Horses. W. A. and C. Penalty—The winner of the Calcutta Plate 1907 4lbs. Allowances.—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1,905 race value Rs. 5,000, 4lbs. ; Rs. 3,500, 10lbs. ; Rs. 2,000 14lbs. ; Rs. 1,000, 21lbs. (not accumulative.)

Mr J B's br e m Lovania 8st 5lbs (carried 8lb 7st) ... Barrett 1
Mr R R S' b aus m Posco 8lbs..............Killorn 2
Mr Jiji's ch a h Love Song 7lbs 13st (carried 8st 1lbs)...Melsom 3

Also ran :—Golden Gleam 9st 7lbs, Sermon 9st.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Posco, 2 to 1 Sermon, 5 to 1 Lovania, 6 to 1 Golden Gleam and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Love Song got the worst of the start but before covering a furlong was up level with Posco in the lead followed by Lovania and Golden Gleam. At the three furlongs Golden Gleam came up third but fell back fourth at the bend. Posco and Love Song were neck and neck when a few strides past the distance Lovania came on the outside and passing them easily won by a length, neck between next two and others close, Sermon fourth.

Time.—1 min. 14 1-5 secs.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance—1 mile 4 furlongs.

Rs. 5,000, out of which second receives Rs 800, and third, Rs. 400. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over : once 4lbs : twice 7 lbs ; oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000 or over, 4lbs ; of Rs 7,000 or over, 7 lbs ; in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs 190 or over, 4lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 6lbs .... Robinson 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 8st 9lbs......Taylor 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Swalior 8st 3lbs C. B. Mahomed 3
Mr. Adil's b a h Dumra 7st 9lbs ....Southall 4

Also ran:—Precious 9st 12lbs, Peculiar 8st 11lbs, Spearmint 8st 11lbs, Dhamas 8st 7lbs, Mooreed 8st 6lbs, Skylark 8st 6lbs, Moonib Pasha 8st 6lbs, Nooman 8st 2lbs, and Kastantin 8lbs.

Betting.—7 to 2 against Eed, 5 to 1 Young Kohinoor, Peculiar, Dumra and Swalior, 6 to 1 Nooman. Ten and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—After some delay they got away to an excellent start, Peculiar leading Dhamas, Dumra and Spearmint till round the first bend Dhamas went away and at the nine furlongs held a six length lead from Peculiar, Dhumra, Eed, Spearmint Moonib Pasha and Young Kohinoor, Precious last. At the seven furlongs Dumra was up with Peculiar and passing him went after the leader followed by Eed, Peculiar, Spearmint, and Young Kohinoor. At the five furlongs Dumra took the lead but before the bend Eed passed him, as also did Young Kohinoor and Precious put in a fast run. Down the straight Young Kohinoor led and easily stayed out Eed and Swalior, who put in a fast run passing Dumra. Won by a length and a quarter, length next.

Time—2 mins. 53 2-5 secs.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Rs. 10,000, out of which second receives Rs. 2,000, and the third, Rs. 1,000, A Handicap for Horses.

Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Paddy's Darling 7st 10lb ... Fraser 1
Mr Leek's bl e m Annamulloch 7st 8st (carried 7st 9lb ....Southall 2
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee's and Leek's ch e g Sacristan II 7st 5st ....A Hoyt 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's b au s h The Master 6st 4lb (carried 6st 13lb) ....F. Manley 4

Also ran :—Ballark 9st 4lbs, Misty Morn 8st 4lbs, Oakton 7st 11lbs, Beaunero 7st 7lbs, Saloon 6st 9lbs (carried 6st 13lbs.)

Betting :—2 to 1 against Paddy's Darling, 4 to 1 Ballark, 9 to 2 Sacristan II, 6 to 1 Annamulloch and Beaunero, 8 to 1 Oakton and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—From a good start Paddy's Darling got away and soon held a two lengths lead from Beaunero, Sacristan, The Master and Ballark. At the half mile Beaunero fell away and Sacristan drew up a bit, Annamulloch drawing up to Ballark and at the bend drew level with Sacristan. Down the straight both Annamulloch and Sacr'stan made their efforts but Paddy's Darling was well in hand and won by a length, three quarters next and fair fourth.

Time :—1 min. 56secs.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400 ; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905.

Messrs A Goculdass and Scott Nimmo's ch e m Zotique 7st 4lbs..................................A Hoyt 1
Mr R R S' bl aus g Uro 8st 12lbs.................Bray 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile 7st 8lbs..Melsom 3
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick 8st......Bradshaw 4

Also ran:—Metal Maid 10st 3lbs, Mozart 9st 4lbs, Ianthe 8st 9lbs, Lord Barrymore 8st 8lbs, Baritone 8st 6lbs, Lipscombe 7st 11lbs, Dulcimer 7st 10lbs, Forfeit 7st 8lbs.

Betting :—3 to 1 against St. Patrick and Mozart, 5 to 1 Uro, 6 to 1 Zotique, 8 to 2 Lord Barrymore, Lipscombe and Dulcimer, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—From a good start Rustile took the lead from Zotique, Mozart and St. Patrick. At the bend Zotique passed Rustile and St. Patrick passed Mozart.St. Patrick made his effort but could do nothing when Uro came at a great pace but Zotique had a good lead, and going well won easily by a length and a quarter, half next.

Time :—1 min. 14 1-5 secs.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 2,000 ; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000, or over, since 31st March, 1905.

Messrs M Goculdass and A.Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 8st 11lbs...............................Southall 1
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 9st 1lb ... Templeman 2
Mr J B s ch aus m Florrie 8st 7lbs.........Barrett 3
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Duplex II 7st 13lbs ... Robins 4

Also ran :—Minnie 9st 12lbs, Rusley Rose 9st 4lbs, Bobaway 9st, Wild Boy 8st 13lbs, Lady Nannie 7st 12lbs, Verballa 7st 9lbs, Koko 7st.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Lady Nannie,4 to 1 Gun Metal, 5 to 1 Koko and Florrie, 6 to 1 Verballa, 8 to 1 Rusley Rose and Wild Boy and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Gun Metal jumped out but gave way to Koko who was passed by Florrie. Gun Metal coming up second.Rounding the bend Koko was in trouble and Gun Metal passing Florrie went clear away. Opposite the second enclosure Yankee Boy came like a flash but could not catch Gun Metal who won by half a length, head next.

Time :—1 min 3 1/5 secs.

BOMBAY RACES.

MONDAY, 17th February.

HANDICAP.—3RD DAY.

THE FLYING PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Sermon 9st 12lbs, Killua 9st 7lbs, Paddy's Darling 9st 4lbs, Posco 9st 3lbs, Love Song 9st 1lb, Annamulloch 8st 13lbs, Chivalry 8st 12lbs, Sea Spray 8st 9lbs, Ianthe 8st 8lbs, Mozart 8st 6lbs, Ferndown 8st 2lbs, Amplipy 8st, Palargonum II 7st 12lbs, Prince Lyon 7st 7lbs, Lady Avon 7st 5lbs, Manlock 7st 4lbs, and Saloon 7st, Alruna 6st.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—1 mile.

Metal Maid 10st, Metal Boy 9st 8lbs, Beaunero 9st 7lbs, Botha 9st 6lbs, Lord Barrymore 9st 5lbs, Uro 9st 4lbs, Oakton 9st 1lbs, Mother Goose 8st 11lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 9lbs, Ferndown 8st 8lbs, Clear Artist 8st 7lbs. Mallinyook 8st 6lbs, Pelargonum II 8st 4lbs, Jackeroo 8st 2lbs, St Patrick 8st 1lb, Circuit 8st, Killeevan 7st 13lbs, Our State 7st 11lbs, Dulcimer 7st 8lbs, Lipscombe 7st 7lbs, Dunsinane 7st 6lbs, Sugar Apple 7st 5lbs, Flotsam 7st 2lbs, Alruna 6st and 10lbs Harpist 6st 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Peculiar 9st 12lbs, Nusser 9st 4lbs, False Start 9st 2lbs, Vasco 8st 13lbs, Wait-a-While 8st 12lbs, Gladiator 8st 11lbs, Bendigo 8st 10lbs, Dhafer 8st 9lbs, Herricul 8st 8lbs, Vedas 8st 7lbs, Dhamas 8st 4lbs, Gold Mint 8st 2lbs, Hadee 8st 1lb, Little Red Rat 8st, Moonim 7st 13lbs, Rummah 7st 12lbs, Royal 7st 9lbs, Nazzar 7st 8lbs, Scarlet 7st 7lbs, Salanic 7st 7lbs, Recruit 7st 5lbs, Osborne 7st 4lbs, Moscow 7st 3lbs, Talal, 7st 1lb, Wadi 6st 12lbs and Swordsman 6st 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE GAYE CUP.—6 furlongs.

Lady Grey II 10st 7lbs, Lady Avon 10st 4lbs, Minnie 9st 3lbs, Comeback 9st 2lbs, Yankee Boy 9st 2lbs, Russley Rose 8st 13lbs, Wakeful 8st 12lbs, Gun Metal 8st 12lbs, Wild Boy 8st 8lbs, Matalgia 8st 5lbs, Bobaway 8st, Mandeville 7st 12lbs, Minimus 7st 11lbs, Duplex II 7st 10lbs, Recovery 7st 6lbs, Lady Nannie 7st 3lbs, Virballa 6st 13lbs, Encourage 6st 12lbs and Koko 6st 10lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st. 12lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE TOWN PLATE.—1 mile.

Tachreet 9st 12lbs, Young Kohinoor 9st 7lbs, Eed 9st 6lbs, Moonib Pasha 8st 13lbs, Dilerjung 8st 12lbs, Nooman 8st 9lbs, False Start 8st 9lbs, Vasco 8st 7lbs Grey Falcon 8st 5lbs, Commander 8st 4lbs, Dumra 8st 1lb, Hermit 8st, Antica 7st 13lbs, Gold Mint 7st 12lbs, Herricul 7st 12lbs, King Cobweb 7st 10lbs, Ashroff 7st 8lbs, Mint 7st 7lbs, Little Red Rat 7st 6lbs, Nippon 7st 3lbs, Highborn 7st Hazza 6st 7lbs and Company 6st 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Bay Middleton 10st, Dilerjung 9st 10lbs Grey, Falcon 9st 4lbs, Scimitor 9st 3lbs, Creditor 9st 2lbs, Mudlool 9st 1lb, Hermit 8st 13lbs, Darby 8st 12lbs, Rose 8st 6lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 5lbs, Mint 8st 4lbs, Shanwar, 7st 13lbs, Little Joker 7st 9lbs, Caravan 7st 7lbs, Amood 7st 7lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 6lbs, Yatim 7st 4lbs, Squire 7st 3lbs, Settler 7st 1lbs, Tommy Titus 7st, Basheer 7st, Sabah 6st 12lbs, Saeed 6st 8lbs, and Ragub 6st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before noon to day, Sunday 16th February.

Bombay, 16th February.

Horses Struck Out.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Lovania, Berthier. Dulcimer, Killeevan, Conscience, Dormant, Stirabout, Florrie.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Cinder Bell, Preparation, Cossack, Rosewater, Lady Metal, Sir Galahad, Keenadan, and Honest Lady.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Remembrance, Nizam, Poseidon, Zer, Makhool, Sherlock, Krushan and Monsoon.

THE GAYE CUP.—Lady Vera, Runaway Girl and Chippy Norton.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Patna and Skylark.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Gaucho and Angler.

Bombay, 15th February.

Horses Left in.

After declaration of final forfeit at noon on Sunday 16th February.

THE FLYING PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Killua, Paddy's Darling, Chivalry, Sea Spray, Mozart, Ferndown, Prince Lyon, Lady Avon, Manlock and Alruna.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—1 mile.

Metal Boy, Botha, Lord Barrymore, Oakton, Mother Goose, Ferndown, Clear Artist, Mallinyook, Pelargonium II, Jackeroo, Circuit, Killeevan, Our State, Dulcimer, Lipscombe, Sugar Apple, Flotsam, Alruna and Harpist.

Top weights not having accepted weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Nusser, Wait-a-While, Gladiator, Bendigo, Dhafer, Vedas, Dhamas, Gold Mint, Hadee, Little Red Rat, Moonim, Rummah, Ryal, Nazzar, Scarlet, Recruit, Osborne, Moscow, Talal, Wadi and Swordsman.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 6lbs.

THE GAYE CUP.—6 furlongs.

Lady Grey II, Lady Avon, Comeback, Russley Rose, Wakeful, Wild Boy, Metalgea, Bobaway, Mandeville, Minimus, Duplex II, Recovery, Virballa and Koko.

THE TOWN PLATE.—1 mile.

Eed, Moonib Pasha, Dilerjung, False Start, Vasco, Grey Falcon, Commander, Dumra, Hermit, Antica, King Cobweb, Ashroff, Nippon and Company.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Bay Middleton, Dilerjung, Grey Falcon, Scimitar, Creditor, Mudlool, Darby, Rose, Young Gazelle, Shanwar, Caravan, Amood, Yatim, Squire, Settler, Tommy Titus, Basheer, Sabah and Ragub.

Bombay, 16th February.

Time and Order of Running.

1st Race—The Midget Plate, 3-45 p m
2nd Race—The SalsettePlate, 4-15 p m
3rd Race—The Mahaluxhmi Plate, 4-45 p m
4th Race—The Town Plate 5-15 p m
5th Race—The Flying Plate, 5-45 p m
6th Race—The Gaye Cup, 6-15 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	3-5 p m	(S. T.)
Church Gate	3-10 p m	
Grant Road	3-16 p m	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	3-20 p m	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16 February 1908.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

There was only a fair attendance at the 6th Extra this afternoon, The Volunteer and Town Band played a long programmes as usual.

HUNTERS HURDLE RACE.—Distance R. C. and over 7 flights of Hurdles.

Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A Welter Handicap Hurdle race for "Bona Fide" parchase Horses.

Capt H N Holden's Jasper 12st 12lbs ......Owner 1
Mr W O Ree's Wake-Up 10st 1lbs .....Mr Evers 2
Mr Hamilton House's Lady Gold 11st 2lbs. Owner 3
Mr William's Raffles 10st 5lbs.........Mr Tanner 4

Also ran.—Pardon and Posey.

Betting : 4 to 5 on Wake Up, 3 to 1 against Jasper, 5 to 1 Fardon, 7 to 1 Lady Gold and Posey and 12 to 1 Raffles

The Totalisator Paid Rs. 38 to Win, Rs 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 for Places.

The Race : Posey nearly came down at the first fence and Wake Up took charge of the field. The order round the course was Wake-Up, Raffles and Posey, Wake-Up was first over the last hurdle but at the distance Jasper came with a magnificent burst and won by half a length with the same distance between the second and third.

Time—3mins. 48secs.

SERPENTINE PLATE.—Distances—5 furlongs.

Rs. 1.000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A weight handicap for horses.

Mr S K Dutt's Eljin 8st 10lbs ....Ames 1
Mr McGeorge's Devil's Limit 7st 13lbs...Mr Evers 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Silphoe 8st 11lbs.........Owner 3
Mr A N Dass' Clynder 8st 4lbs..................Davis 4

Also ran.—Haloya, Vespasia, Camira, Abet, Musette, Tana and Charles.

Betting.—Evens Eljin, 8 to 1 Devil's Limit and Haloya, 5 to [illegible] Silphoe, 8 to 1 Clynder and Musette, 10 [illegible] and 12 to 4 others.

The Totalisator [illegible] Rs. 33 to win and Rs. 16, and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race :—Eljin [illegible] the gate and was never caught. Haloya was badly left, Devil's Limit ran second and Musette third to the leader who won by 2 lenghts, with 1 length before the second and third.

Time—1min. 3secs.

MAYO PLATE.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 800 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-1 and under which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 900 or upwards since 31st March 1906.

Mr J Van Gile's Bonita 7st 13lb..............O'Neil 1
Col P K L Beaver's Little Dolly 7st 6lb...Baichan 2
Mr J D Marshall's Lady Knight 8st Mr Evers 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Miss Beryl 8st 7lb ...Ferguson 4

Also ran—Stockbridge, Flower Girl, and Tokani.

Beetting 4 to 5 on Bonita, 2 to 1 against Little Dolly, 4 to 1 Flower Girl, 6 to 1 Lady Knight and 15 to 1 others.

The Race :—Bonita cut out the running followed by Miss Beryl and Lady Knight, Little Dolly till they came in the straight but could not catch the leaders who won by 2 lengths with 3 lengths between the second and third.

Time 1 min, 18⅗secs.

An objection was taken to Little Dolly for bumping.

5TH SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards since 31st March 1900 entered to be sold for Rs 750.

Mr A Gamble's Golden 7st 12lbs ....Murdison 1
Mr. W. H. Walmsley's Jack Shepherd 9st 5lbs ... Mr Evers 2
Mr Holmes' Santa Maria 9st 1lb ....O'Neil 3
Mr A N Dass' Springlock 9st 25lbs ......Thomas 4

Also ran.—Diakkaway, Nirvana, Galley Slave, Miss Trenton and Queen of Gems.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Golden, 2 to 1 Jack Shepherd, 3 to 1 Santa Maria, 4 to 1 Miss Trenton, 8 to 1 Diakkaway and 12 to 1 the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 29 to win, Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race.—Miss Trenton took command with Jack Shepherd second and Diakkaway third, Jack Shepherd came to the front at the three furlongs and held the lead into the straight, but Golden came out of the distance and won comfortably by 2½ lengths with a head between the second and third.

Time—1min. 17secs.

ESPLANADE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,100 or over since 31st March 1906.

Mr. T. J. Sullivan's Cyril 7-8...............Murdison 1
Messrs. Parish and Marshall's Morrete 8-0 ...Oneil 2
Mr. J. Rowan's Sir Ulric 8-7 ....Baichan 3
Mr. G. H. L. Mackenzie's Colina 9-4 ....Leach 4

Also Ran—The Cingalee Bon Bon, Sir Roland, Pallas, Mulison and Belle Cole.

Betting—2 to 1 Cyril and Sir Roland, 5 to 2 Morette, 4 to 1 Colina, 10 to 1 Pallas and Bon Bon, and 12 to others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 60 to win, Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs. 166 for places.

The Race.—Cyril got well away at the start and held the lead all through, Morette failing to get up in the straight after a hard effort, won by 1-2 length with 5 lenghs between the sec ondand third.

Time—1 min 16 1-2 secs.

VALENTINE PLATE.—Distance—Round the Course.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to third. A high weight handicap for horses.

Mr A N Dass' Carnival 7st 6lbs.........Murdison 1
Mr D R Vyer's Jolly Abbot 8st ....Elliot 2
Mr E L F DeSoysa's Foot Print 10st 12lbs.Thomas 3
Mr R T J Sullivan's Merry Elsie 6st 4lbs..Baichan 4

Also Ran.—Blitzen, Scavander and Trencherman.

Betting.—Evens Jolly, 4 to 1 Carnival and Merry Elsie, 5 to 1 Scavander, 6 to 1 Foot Print, 7 to 1 Blitzen and 10 to 1 Trencherman.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 64 to win Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race.—Carnival first took up the lead but after a couple of furlongs Merry Elsie went to the front and got six lengths away at the mile. Trencherman, Carnival and Jolly Abbot followed in the order named. Entering the straight, Merry Elsie was beaten and Jolly Abbot ran out at the finish. Foot Print came with a burst and secured third place. The leader won by 2 lengths with 1-2 length betwen the second and third.

Time—2mins. 56-4-5 secs.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The rendezvous of the Bombay foxhounds yesterday morning was that favourite spot at the foot of Sahar Hill. It is in every way the pleasantest place at which our local hounds meet, and a large field of over seventy people slowly wended their way there by the light of a welcome moon, as the sun seemed to take a long time to show his face. The sight of the Bombay Hounds at Sahar Hill is a particularly interesting one to anybody who takes pleasure in the study of the breed of horses. I do not think there is another hunt in the world where such a remarkable variety of horseflesh can be seen. Australian horses of all sizes and shapes, occasional English and Irish animals, numerous Arabs of all colours, and plenty of clever Indian country breds are all to be seen at the meet, and the open melon ground at the foot of Sahar Hill enables each and every horse to be clearly examined in all his points by the eye of the critical expert. As soon as daylight would permit a move was made round the base of the hill, and on reaching the well-known covert on the edge of the Bomanwadi Valley, hounds at once spoke to the scent of a jackal Away they went across this finely banked valley in the direction of Sahar Village, but before reaching the Tulsi Main Water Pipe they turned left-handed and ran for some distance parallel with the pipe, but soon swung to the right over the pipe and down a very deep stony nullah, on the far side of which was a distinctly uncompromising stone wall. It was a nasty obstacle to take even in the few places where it is more or less broken down, but some of the field managed to scramble over it, only to find that they were then inside a large enclosure, round the whole of which goes this wall. Accordingly when once in it was not a particularly easy matter to get out, unless you were the happy possessor of a horse which is really clever at jumping stone walls. A large number of the field, who had doubtless had experience on some other occasions of this enclosure decided not to go into it at all, and accordingly by galloping along the bed of the nullah are able to get round outside it on the right, and yet keep on good terms with the Pack. Leaving this enclosure behind us we enjoy a delightful gallop over a splendid stretch of ricefields running as near as possible parallel to the Andheri Road, though keeping some considerable distance from this road. One or two more nullahs have to be crossed, one being especially big and many of us dived down and up it at no great distance from where the first flag was situated at last year's point to point Races. Some excellent grass fields are then traversed, many of them being fenced with stout cactus hedges, which caused our horses to really stretch themselves to negociate them in a satisfactory manner. Continuing straight ahead we arrive close to the deep stone quarry, where a few weeks ago the hounds treated a jackal to a watery grave. Circumstances seemed to indicate that the fugitive would cross the Backwater, but on reaching the lane which runs alongside a portion of the stream, hounds turn sharp left-handed and rush along the lane and across the Andheri Road. More rice fields and grasslands are then the line of the hunt until we again reach the winding backwater at a well known fordable spot just a little higher up than the new stone bund. The Pack runs straight down to the water, and one or two of the hounds go across it. The hunt officials followed by the large majority of the field splash through the flowing stream, evidently thinking that the jackal had made his way across, but the main body of the Pack follow the scent on the near side of the water. Those riders therefore who had in their eagerness crossed the water, had to turn round and come back, effecting a crossing at rather a deep part a little higher up. Galloping along a very narrow lane, thickly enclosed on either side by cactus hedges six feet high, we come out into the open ricefields, and turning to the right travel as fast as horses can carry us towards Jack Symons' Hill. Just at the foot of this famous hill the hounds overtake the jackal, and kill him in a ditch beneath a high hedge. It had been a first class run throughout, as the country traversed was some of the best in Salsette. The funeral obsequies having been suitably performed in the accustomed fashion, we returned to Sahar to enable those people who are fortunate enough to have second horses to effect a change in their mounts. This proceeding having been accomplished with due despatch, we move slowly across a rough piece of melon ground to the covert which lies to the north of Sahar Village. This is a very likely place to find a jackal, as many of them during the dark hours of the night lurk round the precincts of the village in search of a repast suitable to their peculiar tastes. Hounds do not take long to tell us that our expectations are not to be disappointed. Off we go again in their wake over a pleasant tract of paddy bunds and turning to the left over some very stony ground we cross the Tulsi Pipe and continue as if for Chuckla, but before reaching the Bomanwadi Valley the jackal makes for a covert, which on many a previous occasion has held other specimens of his breed. Veering to the sight hounds press him straight to this covert and passing to the north of the hamlet of Vaman over delightful riding country we once more cross the Andheri Road. A really smart burst then ensues over the open paddy bunds and for the side of this road, until we reach again the Backwater, which we had already crossed twice, though perhaps unnecessarily, during the first run. We come to it however at a different place, where the stream runs wide and deep. Hounds are temporarily slightly at fault, but the delay is only momentary, as they all swim across the water, each hound baying his loudest with only his head showing out of the water. The field follow them, through not without a certain amount of difficulty, as more than one sportsman looked uncommonly like having something to remember next day in the shape of a cold bath. Having thankfully finished with these equine aquatic acrobatics, we carry on the chase as far as the Kurla Vehar Road. Hounds run straight up a very steep hill, which is thickly planted with aloes. Some members of the hunt go to the right of the hill, and others by galloping about a couple of hundred yards along the road work round to the left of it, and together follow the Pack through the beautiful Powai Valley beyond. The scent, however, has become somewhat catching. due doubtless to the increased strength of the sun, and some rather desultry hunting is kept up until we reach the mountainous range of hills, which forms one side of the huge Horse Shoe Valley. The huntsman accompanied by a few eager sportsmen ascends with the hounds up the steep side of the mountain for a considerable distance. Ad occasional hound speaks gently to the scent now and again, but is not able to hold to it for any time. The chase has therefore to be abandoned, but the run had been a very pleasant one, and we return to the hospitable Chota Hazri tables beneath the shade of the trees at the Jackal Club, more than pleased with the morning's sport.

Owing to the presence of the Horse Show and the Fancy Dress Ball at the Yacht during the ensuing week, it is possible that the usual days for hunting may be changed. It would seem that to hunt on Wednesday and Friday would be much more generally suitable this week than the customary Tuesday and Thursday, but I understand that at the moment of writing no definite decison has been announced. Members of the Hunt will therefore do well to ascertain to-day from the Hunt authorities whether any alteration has been deemed advisable been or not.

JACKAL.

POONA REGATTA.

Final Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 15.

A beautiful afternoon in every respect was experienced at the Royal Connaught Boat Club this afternoon when the finals of the Regatta were rowed off. All that remains of "Society" at this time of the year was at the Boat Club, and those who came to see the Regatta, remained to have dinner on the lawns which presented a perfect Ventian scene with coloured lights pipping from leafy branches, and tables laid out "a la carte" in the moonlight. Captain Paris, Honorary Secretary of the Regatta is to be heartily congratulated on its success of the Colonel Baddeley, R. E., and Captain H. W. Atlay, R. A., were the two Judges and very good Judges too. Mr. Fanshawe was the starter. The following are to-day's results. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Colonel Wilson, A. A. G., very kindly distributed the prizes in the absence of Mrs Alderson, who with General Alderson, is in mourning :—

Station Eights—3-4 mile—Result of Heats, Indian Regiments beat The Club. Medical Services beat Royal Engineers.

FINAL.

Medical Services, Bow Jones, 2 Fooks, 3 Hodgson 4 Harvey. 5 Martin, 6 Williams, 7 Noke, Stroke Cunningham, Cox Mrs Martin 1
Indian Regiments Bow Bald, 2 Bremner, 3 Pike, 4 Light, 5 Wilson, 6 Davis, 7 Macleod, Stroke Graham, Cox Miss Westlake 2

v.

Won by 2 lengths—Time 4 m 24 secs.

Regimental Fours—1-2 Mile. Connaught Rangers beat Worcesters (1) 3rd Sappers and Miners beat Somersets, R. A. beat Worcesters (II) and 114th Mahrattas. (121st Pioneers scratched)

FINAL.

3rd S. and M Twiss, Paris, Squires, Boilean, Bremner (Cox) 1
R. A. Bayly, Bow, Purser, Cowie, Atlay, Stroke, Mrs. Butler Cox 2
Connaught Rangers, Maling, Hume, Roche, Wright Bell Cox........................ 3

v.

Won by 1-2 length. Time: 3mins. 21 2-5 secs.

Rob Roy Canoe—400 yards round a mark. Post entries.

Graham 1 vs Bremner 2 vs Mangine (3)

Mixed Double Sculls—1-4 mile.

Result of Heats. Hume and Miss R Hume beat Paris and Miss Macdona and Wright and Mrs Wright. Squires and Miss Hume W O Henry and Miss Warden scratched.

FINAL.

Cunningham, Miss R. Hume. Miss Westake (cox). 1
Hume. Miss Hitchins, Mrs. Fanshawe (cox) 2
Sbuires, Miss Hume, Mrs. Hume (cox)........................ 3

Won by six inches, 1-2 length between 2 and 3 Time 1min. 54 3-5 secs.

Junior Sculls.—½ mile. Results of Heats. Bald beat Webster and Burrows. Salmon beat Mangin (Twiss scratched).

FINAL.

Salmand beat Bald by 2 lengths. No time.

Oxenham Double Sculls—1 2 mile. Result of Heats—Graham and Noke beat Bremner and Wilson. Maling and Hume W. O. Carlisle and Bald (scratched).

FINAL.

Graham Noke 1
Maling Hume 2

Won by 2 1-2 lengths. Time—3mins. 28 2-5 secs.

SCRATCH FOURS FINAL

1ST BOAT.—KIRREE 28.—Phillips, Whittuck, Burroughs Ovans, Cox : Miss Hitchins 1
4TH BOAT.—POONA 37.—Dorman, Hodgoon Newcombe Harvey Cox: Miss Harvey 2
5TH BOAT.—POOFA 28.—Salmand Barker Tallect Emes, Cox : Miss Fooks........................ 3
2ND BOAT.—KIRBE 29.—Wiliams', MacLeod, Manger Galloway 4
3RD BOAT.—POONA 36.—Leslie Webster, Hingston Bell 5

Won by 7 lengths. Time 1min 38 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There was a general air of slackness about the proceedings on Saturday and the entries were below the average except in B Class.

Only Melody and Isca started in A Class. Both went off with every thing set and Melody had a good lead at North Karanja buoy. When Isca came round she proceeded to give a wild jamming exhibition. There is no doubt that she did sail very close indeed in fact a point or two more and she would have been the other side of it. Meanwhile Melody worked away steadily and was nearly down to South Karanja, when Isca rounded the schooner, and beat her by about an hour at the finish.

All six of B Class turned out and went away to a good start, Erin being first though Trixie smartly ran up on her weather on the line. Erin led round the first mark with Trixie close up and Pixie and Sayonara tailing on to Trixie, Peewit got going after rounding but after a short spurt eased down again and made no material gain. At South Karanja Trixie was first, with Erin second and the rest all close up. Trixie went away very free on the beat and Erin worked into the lead sailing in a way which showed that a master hand was on the tiller. Mannikin also went very well to windward and was second over the line being only twenty-eight seconds out for first prize which Erin well deserved and won.

Seven went away in C Class to a pretty start, Lapwing being nicely first and to windward. Meg kept herself to herself like a lady on the run down and was first round North Karanja with Wagtail second and Tomtit third. It was a long tedious reach in a freshening breeze to South Karanja and Tomtit and Meg changed places the rest retaining their positions.

It was a dead beat home with a slack tide. Meg soon passed Wagtail and went away after Tomtit in great style both keeping well out in the harbour. Wagtail, Maud and Lapwing worked more in shore but there was nothing in it. Tomtit kept the lead up to the finish but could not get away from Meg, the latter winning first prize comfortably, Tomtit being second, and Wagtail third Lapwing being last.

Four boats started in D Class and the Swale won easily, the rest not even being timed.

The race for ships boats had to be cancelled as the sailors were relieving the troops garrisoning the native city.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise...	1 52	F J Preston......	3 30	Did not Start	
Melody ...	Scr	J B K Macbeth ...	3 30	5 49 10	2 19 10
Isca	12 12	E Faulkner.......	3 30	Not timed.	

Course No. 12 = 11-12 miles.—1st Prize won by Melody. Time-limit 6-30 p.m. Wind W N W, Strength moderate.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival, H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher and J N Parker......	3 50	5 47 52	1 57 52
Mannikin...	2 27	Officers R A........	3 50	5 50 32	1 58 20
Sayonara ...	2 27	A Erickson and A L Whitell ...	3 50	5 57 50	2 5 38
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scotts	3 50	5 50 39	2 0 39
Peewit.....	5 43	F V Evans and W Fraser	3 50	5 54 43	2 1 46
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall and E Y Watson ..	3 50	5 51 7	2 1 7

Course No. 11 = 8-8 miles—1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin. Time-limit 6-30 p.m. Wind W N W Strength moderate

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	1 28	Capt R S J Gillespie R E..............	4 0	6 13 40	2 12 12
Maud	2 12	Officers R E	4 0	6 11 50	2 9 38
Coralie.....	5 8	....	4 0	Did not Start	
Jean......	11 0	C N Moberly	4 0	6 20 50	2 9 50
Tomtit.....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	4 0	6 6 49	2 6 49
Meg	4 24	Lieut A O Trench R E..............	4 0	6 9 11	2 4 47
Curlew.....	5 8	C A Wordsworth..	4 0	6 15 12	2 10 4
Wagtail ...	3 40	R Carruthers	4 0	6 12 41	2 9 1

Course No 11 = 8-8 miles—1st Prize won by Meg, 2nd Prize won by Tomtit and 3rd Prize won by Wagtail—Time-limit 6-30 p m Wind W N W Strength moderate.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4-10 p m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	Sergt Major Giles R E	4 10	Not timed	
Swale....	Scr	Sergt Knight R E	4 10	6 24 0	2 14 0
Invicta ...	4 24	Sapper Prince R E	4 10	Not timed	
32' Galley	13 12	S M Defence	4 10	Not timed	

Course No. 11 = 8-8 miles 1st Prize won by Swale. Time-limit 6-30 p m Wind W N W Strength moderate

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BY THE WAY.

BEYO

The law may prohibit betting, but it cannot prevent the bookmaker from carrying on his calling. So one of the fraternity has been informing a judge. And a judge, in making an order for payment of a bet, refuses to give time for the payment to be made, lest it should appear that the law countenances gambling. The attitude of the law towards the bookmaker is always interesting to the impartial observer. When it was interpreted by the late Lord Young, it was apt to be sensational. He once had before him a case in which a telegraph clerk was indicted for conspiring with another man to defraud a bookmaker, by means of a telegram transmitted after a race had been run. "The whole case is outside the Criminal Court," said the judge. It had never been the practice of the courts, he added, to institute prosecutions in such cases since the calling of bookmakers is prohibited by law.

DYING TO LIVE.

There are methods of "raising the wind" not included in the "Times" articles on charity. For audacity and grim humour the conduct of the porters in a certain great market must claim a foremost place. A man well known among those who load and unload the wares of the market suddenly disappears. His fellows call, during the morning, sad-visaged and doleful, upon the men with money. "Pore old——'s dead, sir," they say, "and we're jus collectin'a bit of money to give him a decent funeral." It would be a breach of the immutable laws of the game closely to inquire into the affair. Next day there may be a slight shortage of porters. On the following day they will all be back in their places, and the most active is certain to be the "corpse." "Hulloa! thought you were dead," say the contributors to his funeral fund. "Yus, I just died to give the boys a bit of a b'ano" is the answer. There have been more resurrections in this market than all the rest of the world can show.

OLD DEBTS, NEW WAY.

Perhaps the idea did not originate with the porters. There occurred an example in a less lowly sphere. The man is truly dead now, so the story, which is perfectly true, may be told. He was a merchant, a well-meaning fellow, but a terrible wag. A temporary embarrassment made it impossible for him to meet a bill owing to a Continental firm. The representative of the latter called on settling day at the office, but the merchant was not there. He went on to the house and asked to see him, "I am sorry to tell you that Mr.—died yesterday," he was answered. He was further informed that he might see the body of his late customer. Upstairs he went, and there, in a darkened chamber, in the trappings of the dead, lay the merchant. The visitor sighed and sorrowed, and went away to his own land with a heart as heavy as his pocket was light. Then the dead man rose up, and called for hot water and his everyday clothes, and blessed the inspiration which had induced him to feign death, and the friends who had darkened the room and whitened his face and hands and girt him about with the cerements of the departed. Next day "Business carried on as usual" was the order at his office.

YOUTH'S DREAMS.

There are many disappointed men in the world. Dr. Macnamara tells us that he wished to be a soldier, a natural aspiration in the son of a warrior. Tennyson, when he found himself too old to carry out his idea to "head out a colony somewhere," found that his only notion of glory was to possess a large steam yacht and go round the world. Steam appealed to the youthful fancy of "B.-P.," but he wished to employ it while acting as the driver of a locomotive engine. Mr. G. R. Sims shared the passion of a multitude of other boys for the glories of the rider of bare-backed steeds in the ring of the circus. Bismarck in his old age craved only for the life of a gardener. So did Grattan. He would have dispensed with the work of the garden if he could have had a cottage in the latter—a small, neat cottage. "I should need only cold meat, bread, and beer—and plenty of claret." A smaller thing would content the Bishop of Grantham. His cup of happiness would overflow if he could drive a nail without hammering his thumb.

NAPOLEON'S SIMPLE LIFE.

Grattan did not always adhere to the details of the simple life which he first outlined. He multiplied his minimum needs. So did Napoleon when, in reviewing the past, he thought what would do were he again at the outset of life. In those moods thoughts of empire were farthest from his mind. Twelve francs a day would have sufficed. Dinner for thirty sous a day, and lodgings for a louis a month would have been the order. Then he would have been free to frequent the haunts of literary men, the libraries, and the parquet of the theatre. "Oh, but I must have a servant," he would reflect, "I have been too much accustomed to one; I could not dress myself," which is a little helpless for the man with but twelve francs a day. And I though he swore that the poor man was happier than himself and enjoyed his dinner better, yet the dream would pass into another phase in which he would be the benevolent patron of art and literature, to whom all men should go for approval and reward. They would not talk of arms and empires, but of things apart from the court and the camp, and he would entertain and enrich them, which could not be done on half a louis a day.

NAPOLEON AS "DEADHEAD."

Mr. Frederic Febvre publishes in the "Gaulois" an interesting document preserved in the archives of the Theatre Francais. It runs as follows: Pass the citizen Bonaparte to this evening's performance of "Manlius."—Talma. This shows, of course, that the Emperor Napoleon, when he was only an olive-complexioned lieutenant of atrillery, and had very little money to spend, was very glad of "orders" for the theatres. M. Febvre adds a story which he heard from Talma's son, to the effect that the future ruler of France used to lie in wait for the tragedian in the galleries of the Palais Royal, and that the tragedian used often to whisper to his companion: "The other way, if you don't mind. I see Bonaparte coming, and I'm afraid he'll ask me for seats."

MARK TWAIN.

"The world is gradually awakening to the fact that Samuel L. Clemens is more than a funny man." So says a writer in the "English Illustrated:" It is discovering underneath the smiles cause for tears; it is discovering the philosophy of the man and the unequalled satire which reveals his undying hatred of sham and hypocrisy; it is discovering the portrayer of a phase of our national life that is dead and gone, and remains but in his pages; it is discovering the master of his tongue, who used his great gift of humour as a sugar-coating for the great things he has had to say. Mark Twain is seventy-two, and there is, we are told, "as much symbolic about him of his native land as there is about the American eagle."

THE OXFORD PRESS AND THE BIBLE.

In an interesting paper on this subject in the current "Treasury" particulars are given of a feat of which the Oxford Press is justly proud. That was its astonishing rapidity in making the necessary alterations in the Prayer-book in consequence of the present Prince of Wales's change in title, and the introduction of the new service for the King's Accession. At twelve o'clock noon, on the King's Birthday, the alterations were delivered to the Warehouse at Amen Corner, and the same day four complete copies morocco bound, were presented to the King at Sandringham just as he was going to dine, and the Primate also received a copy that same evening. The sale of the new Prayer-book during the following week ran to 300,000 copies.

TYPE AND ACCURACY.

There is one more especially interesting fact connected with the printing of Bibles. With its wonderful wealth of types, the Oxford Press is able to set up the Sacred Text almost in every language in the world. The Bible is the most accurately printed book in all literature. The type in which the Oxford Bibles are printed is "sui generis." A line from the Bible fount would at once be detected in a page of ordinary type. The lead used by this Press is procured by travellers from tea-chests, which lead is said to be of the purest quality, while this method of acquiring it is less costly than that of buying it in large sheets involving considerable expenditure on the freight.

A LINK WITH BURNS.

Mr. Alexander T. Merry, of Cumnock, has an interesting connexion with Robert Burns. Born in Edinburgh almost ninety years ago, Mr. Merry, when quite a lad, went to Cumnock, where he was apprenticed to the mill-right trade, and where he lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Merry. This lady was Annie Rankine, and she claimed with considerable show of right to be the Annie who walked with Burns through the "rigs o' barley"; and by her descendants is always referred to as Burn's "Bonnie Annie." Annie died in 1843. To the last she sang "Corn Rings" with great spirit, and always spoke affectionately of the poet.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW BLOUSES.

Everything points to the fact that the blouses of the coming spring and summer will—very many of them—show long sleeves. That is to say, sleeves puffed from shoulder to elbow, and there joined by a tight under-sleeve which will reach right down to the wrist, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. Side by side with blouses of this order we shall have others with three-quarter sleeves, but it may be taken as certain that the greater number of our washing blouses of the coming season will have sleeves reaching to the wrists. This new-old fashion is not a very becoming one. We had blouses of this genre with us some years ago, and the general effect was the reverse of "smart." Still, we must make up our minds to these changes and revivals, and—make the best of them. With regard to the sleeves I have just described—those which show the puffed upper part and tight under-sleeves—it must always be remembered that such a puff will most certainly be unbecoming to the arm unless it be so arranged that it reaches past the elbow. A short puff invariably gives a bunchy appearance to the figure, and a puff which just reaches the elbow, but does not pass it, is exceedingly uncomfortable. It must be remembered that the fore-arm of the average woman is nearly always a tiny bit too long—only a tiny bit, but sufficiently so to make it necessary that one should take care. When the puffed part of the sleeve just passes the elbow the proportions of the arm seem quite perfect, and to gain such an end it is always worth while to take a little trouble. In all cases the shoulders will be very flat; there will not be much material in the upper part of the sleeves, and what there is will be so finely gathered that it will lie perfectly flat on the shoulders. Many of the new models are still showing the Japanese shoulder, and even the distinet kimono sleeve remains in fashion. At the same time it would be unwise for anyone to permit kimono sleeves to make their appearance on a new spring costume, for this particular fashion has literally been done to death in Paris, and it is impossible that it can hold its own through another season. Apropos sleeves—it is interesting to note that the "Pagoda" shape is once more in high favour, but not in an exaggerated form. This is specially pleasant news because the "Pagoda" sleeve is eminently practical and comfortable. It can be worn over an elaborate blouse without fear of injury, and it always looks smart and "dressy."

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

One of the prettiest and most popular of evening hair ornaments is the ribbon threaded through the soft locks and puffs, finishing at the side with a little cluster of flowers. The camellia with its dark green foliage, a rose spray, or some other effective blossom, is the thing most in harmony with the suggestion of simplicity of the ribbon arrangement. A more charming coiffure than this of loosely waved and puffed locks, interwoven velvet ribbon and flowers, we have not had for many seasons. The chief rival of this style of coiffure ornamentation in Paris is the more audacious plume posed at the left front and sweeping away somewhat to the side. This style has a certain grace, but the simple effects are perhaps more becoming. Some women lately have appeared with great coiffure wreaths, such as the Empress Eugenie used to wear roses or Russian violets, with a cluster of leaves or a bow of ribbon set at one side. The half wreath and the spray of flowers in gold or silver tissue is well liked, together with the tissue bands finished at the side with a sequin lace butterfly. With the puff coiffure at the crown of the head, the Spanish side ornaments of flowers are, of course, impracticable, but in this day of individual fashions many women wear their hair as best suits their heads instead of conforming to set rules, and where the hair is worn on the neck a spray of flowers behind the ear is well liked. A pretty fancy is shown in the twisting of a tulle scarf, white, blue, or pale pink, through the folds and puffs of the hair, the ends concealed under a jewelled clasp. Handsome knots, bows, etc., in velvet, beautifully embroidered in pearls, tiny brilliants, gold, silver, crystal, etc., are worn to harmonize with evening costumes.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

404 DRILLS.

No 2 Company. 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps

E E Co.

E E Co Wednesday the 19th as usual.

405 CORPS PARADE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Mahaluxmi from Saturday the 22nd instant to 1st March The Corps will parade and March into Camp as follows:—

No 1 Company at Church Gate Station at 4-30 p m. Train leaves for Grant Road at 4-45 p m.

No 2 Company Fall in at Grant Road Station at 5 p m.

The Corps will then proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort by Route March.

Dress—Drill order (i e) Rifle belt and pouch bayonet Khaki and Helmets.

Numbers are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters on Saturday the 22nd instant by 1 p m. Bed cots will be provided in Camp.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Feb 17.

62 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 22nd Instant

To day Monday the 17th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on Company parade ground at 5 30 p m

Tuesday the 18th "L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4 45 p m

II—Ambulance Class in the Telegraph Office, Fort, at 4 45 p m

III—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8 30 p m

Wednesday the 19th—

"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m

Thursday the 20th "I" K and "M" Ocs Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE COURSE OF CONSTIPATIN.

BILE BEANS CURE AFTER HOSPITAL TREATMENT FAILED.

Thousands of lives are cut short every year by the curse of constipation. The ctive secretion of bile is the chief cause of constipation. Hence it is that Bile Beans by stimulating the liver and bile secretion, end constipation permanently Bile Beans cure even after all other remedies have failed.

Mr. J. Hayes, of 69, Church Street, Tullamore, Ireland, an ex-Police Sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary, says:—"Although in the prime of life, I was suffering so much with constipation and indigestion that I had to hand in my resignation as Sergeant. Even then my ailments assumed more serious proportions every day. I could not sleep, my stomach was completely out of order, and I had dreadful pains in the chest. For three years all that I ate had no more taste in my mouth than sawdust. Of course, I had the doctor and he told me mine was a very bad case. I remained in the County Infirmary for some time but the relief I obtained was only temporary. After hearing of Bile Beans I bought a bottle and obtained relief at once. Continuing with Bile Beans my health gradually improved, the constipation was entirely banished, and I was able to obtain refreshing sleep, a thing I had not done for years. My health was never better than it is now, and for this Bile Beans are alone responsible."

Bile Beans which worked this miraculous cure are also invaluable for liverishness, anaemia, piles, headache, indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration, influenza, and all stomach ailments.

BILE BEARS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depct 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 17th Feb. 1908.

Bile Beans.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain J. W. Ross, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Vigo, 2020 tons, Captain L A Harbod, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

THE steamers Bacentaur, 2 383 tons, Captain E A Large, sailed on Saturday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultal, 2,701 tons, Cadtain W. Allen, sailed on the 15th instant for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Bullochmyle, 2,105 tons, Captain W Cutes, sailed on the 15 instant for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazago, 3,280 tons, Captain R. Doma, sailed on Saturda: for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperater, 2319 tons, Captain F Mosca, sailed on Saturday for Trieste &c with grneal cargo and passengers.

THE L Rubattinos, S N Co's, steamer D Balduins, 2628 tons, Captain D Maganzini, sailed on Saturday for Genoa &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Shah Allum, 1918 tons, Captain W R Foster arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with 611 pilgrims.

THE B and P S N Co's, steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Jedah, with 813 dilgrims.

The steamer Abbotsford, 2352 tons, Captain W Scarvggil arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Ancher Line steamer Olimpia, 3,262 tons, Captain C X Osborne arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B S I N Co's, steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain WcMoxon arrived in harbour on Sunday from Persian Gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo 19 horses and the following passengers:—Arch Bishop Mar Thoimsturs Mr A J Speechly, Mr A J Vardur, Mr Menezes, 2 natives and 118 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt James	R Navy
Dongola	Capt E R Dawell	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 15.

Arabia	4167	Leigh	P & O Co
Clan Shaw	3948	Clark	F Muir & Co
Fernley	2471	Forsyth	
Harlyn	2234	Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling	Shah S N Co
Islamaila	338	Ross	
Islami	1604	Newby	S & P S N Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stevens	W & A Graham & Co
Malta	3900	Peters N F	P & O S N Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Nairn	2324	Lasin	K Nixon & Co
Nizam	2041	Toms	T Morrison & Co
Rahmani	1812	Geddie	B & P S N Co
Shah Nawaz	3523		Shah S N & Co
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	1751	Dawidson	Shah S N Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich Z'bar	21-3 A Strandes
Shah Allum	1918	Foster	Shah S N Co
Umvolosi	1946	Keem	R A Willis
Xima	146		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
A Arcadia	3511	Valentine	London	29-2	P & O Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3700	Summer	Dunkirk	29-2	F Muir & Co
C&R Cy of Calcutta	4786	Wilson	K'chi	20-2	K Nixon & Co
D&E Wartenfels	2882	Schmidt	K'chi	18 2	Glade & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeeda	20-2	B & P S N Co
K Vigo	2020	Harboed.	Hull via K'chi	22 2	F M & Co
O Totomi Maru	2461	Vicker	Kobe	19-2	N Y Kaisha
P Towbridge	2380	Prescott	Hull	18-2	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Kakeera	Mangalore	17-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Wallj	B'nagar	18-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	442	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3269	McPherson	Antwerp	22-2	P M & Co
3 Satara	3409	Tyrrell	Z'bar	20-2	M M & Co
5 Capri	2718	Pedome	Shanghai	17-2	F R S N Co
8 Imperator	5330	Mosco	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
12 Marmora	5339	Weston	Shanghai	19-2	P & O Co

M W D D

Budrie	1613	Boru	Jedda	17-2	A Jeewanjee
Burma					A Jeewanjee
Harold					P W & Reeves

H W V D

Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	17-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Vigo s	Horbod	Middlebro, Dec 30
15	Ismaila s	Ross	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Linga s	Bickford	Karachi, Feb 13
	Islami s	Newby	Jedah, Feb 1
	Shah Allum s	Foster	Jedah, Feb 1
16	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, Feb 8
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool Jan 21
	Abbotsford s	Scravggil	Calcutta Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Firozi s	Watson	Jedah
	Wardha s	Peck	Calcutta &c
	D Baldumio s	Maganzini	Genda &c
	H M S Proserpine s	James	Persian Gulf
	Oriental s	Palmer	London
	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste &c
	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta &c
	Bullochmyle s	Curtis	Rangoon
	Fultala s	Allen	Rangoon
	Bucentaur s	Large	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c,
" Wartenfels, for Hamburg, &c,
" Arabia, for London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. Line steamer Macintosh, left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant,

The B I S N steamer Dilwara, left Port Said, on the morning of the 14th instant.

The P and O steamer Mongolia, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B I S N steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The B I S N steamer Dilwara, left at Suez, on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B I S N steamer Colaba, arrived at Suez, on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B I S N steamer Jelunga, left Suez, on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 15.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—100 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co

FOR HAVRE.

City of Calcutta s—2000 cwts linseed J Fachiri, 200 bales Cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—6000 cwts teelseed 18000 cwts mowraseed the 2000 cwts castorseed and 610 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 585 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co; 1150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 165 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—2,000 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—200 bales cotron, Ralli Bros

Tomtit Maru s—600 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tomtit Maru s—86 bales twist M B Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—20 cases condiments M Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons, 109 boxes silver dollars (Rs. 487,351) Chartered Bank of I A and China.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Engd.

B. UP-TO-DATE FOR 1908.

ORDER

McCLUSKIE'S

INDIAN DIRECTORY AND GUIDE.

COMPRISING THREE MAPS.

Chambers of Commerce and Consulates in India, Burma, and Ceylon; List of Firms in India and Burma, with Full and Telegraphic Addresses and the Converse; Travellers' Guide for India; Official Directory of India; Commercial Directory THE INDIAN TRADE INDEX, including All Industries of India; Tea Directory, and Alphabetical List of Principal Residents in INDIA and BURMA.

Price, Rs. 10. Postage extra.

Apply NOW to

F. BRISCOE,

11, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

THE BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

ALL THE PRIZES

WERE WON BY CARS FITTED WITH

DUNLOP TYRES

HAVING TWO JOINT WIRES TO BE DIVIDED

BETWEEN TWO OTHER MOTORS OF TYRES.:VERB SAP.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

49, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's

20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

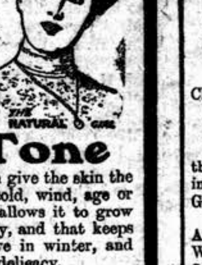
In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is



Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

"ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing, and washhand tables, chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, almira, cots, Chubb's safe.

1 Ebonized iron-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co.

1 dissolving view diorama with lanterns, large number of hand painted slides, high class telescopic lenses, condensers. Seldom to be had in Bombay, original cost about Rs. 5,000.

1 concert phonograph with horns, chest of drawers containing records.

1 Edison home phonograph, I Jem phonograph and 1 stove with hotwater tank.

AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 English C. spring perch brougham by Laurie and Marner.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

The Property of a Parsee Lady.

English made half C spring landau by Brainsbys in good condition.

AUCTION Sale of hardware at Cutlery Bazar.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Abdul Kayum Mahomedally and other insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD CO. well sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th February, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the stock-in-trade consisting of furniture such as handles, brass, stoppers, locks, handles, hinges, wall pegs, books, gate hooks and eye glass, handles, etc.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst. at 5 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, the following Wastes, in the Compound of the Bomonji Petit Mills at Jacob Circle near Mahalakshmi by order of the Agents Messrs. Dinshaw Manekji Petit & Sons and on account and at the risk of Noorbhai Moosaji:

Pick Clean Tail Cut Waste about 22 Candies.

Sizing Sweeping Waste No. 1 about 4 Cwt.

Sized Colored Balls about 4 Cwt.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and the Wastes cleared within 2 days after sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwardas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of February, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Puplic Auction, at the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement, or dewellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 648 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 4855, Old Survey Nos. 10, 1415, and New Survey No. 9539, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, on or towards the west by the property of the late Cawasji Merwanji Shroff, on or towards the north by the property lately belonging to Burjorji Manekji and now to the Nawab of Bhopal, and on or towards the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1296 and Street No. 2-18 and 20 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the trustees, at 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th February 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Veljee Sondejee, and on account at the risk of the Mortgagers, Bai Gokibai, widow of Damodar Megbjee Dwarkadas Damodar, Chatoorbhooj Dwarkadas, and Bhugwandas Dwarkadas, in persuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 28th April, 1901, the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a dwelling house situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-distrect of Bombay and now in the occupation of the mortgagers and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 518, New No. 5,624, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 8,864 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2,591, Street No. 54 and 56 and containing by admeasurement 106 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Mangesh Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the Hornby Road, on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Dewjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Oodba Nanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their Office, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of Metals, such as Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal old pig and gunmetal old scrap and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Office in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 12th March 1908, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such a Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal oldpig, gunmetal old scrap, metal bell, metal white and Phospher Bronze scrap gunmetal, also a large quantity of old leather, canvas, rope, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 p. c. and pay the balance and clear the lots within 2 days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 CASES STATIONERY

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Nuzerally and Cumroodeen, Stationers, Abdul Rehman Street, 34 Cases Stationery.

AUCTION SALE of 389 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 565 of 1907.

Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Daga, of Bikaneer, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Moombadevi, under the name and style of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand by means of his Moonim Radhakisen Joravarmal .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Chatoorbhuj Gordhan, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort .... Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made by the High Court in the above Suit, on 19th December, 1907, and under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

389 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The above Shares will be sold in lots of 25 or more shares.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will be required to be paid within 3 days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Very Valuable Immoveable Properties at Medow Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowagar Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1908, at 4-45 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey No. 1357, 1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of J. D. Powvala, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medow Street which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1096, and Street Nos. 21-23 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., and others as tenants of the said trustees.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey No.1357—1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Haji Hassam, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medow Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1095, and Street Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of D. J. D'Souza and others, as tenants of the said trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, at No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

Sale of High Class Platedware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February 908, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p m. (S.T.), a consignment of platedware by Reid and Barton consisting of satin polished and gold lined tea sets, cups and saucers, mugs, jugs, ice pitchers, covered dishes, fruit and flower baskets, muffiniers, hand and machine chased large trays, pounder and tabacco boxes, ice tongs, cheese scoops, pickle frames, cruets, paper weights, and similar other useful and presentation articles of latest design.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

2 billiard slates.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Mahomed Meberally:

14 cases enamelled kettles, 12, 14, 16, 18. and 20 c.m.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Haji Ahmed Haji Ebbrahim of Cutlery Bazaar,

2 cases accordeons.

On account of the concerned 6 cases salmon.

A consignmont of English iron safes manufactured by the Midland Safe & Co., fire and thief resisting, consisting of

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One Dynamo new Armature 115 volts; 1,000 Revels by the Indian Rubber Gatta Percha and Telegraphic Works Co., Ld.

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3 Indian carpets, sizes.

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2 Diamond rings.

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One ether ice-making machine, complete with two boilers, engine and 6 boxes of 5 tons capacity, each fitted with Siddeley's cells.

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1 electric motor.

1 cart weighing machine.

1 high pressure non-condensing steam engine.

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BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE.

MARS AND THE MARTIANS.

There are still many astronomers of distinction who have not been convinced by the views on the habitability of Mars, so ably advanced in a recent beautiful and elaborately got-up volume by Mr. Lowell. To the discussion three notable contributions have been made. Sir David Gill attacked the theory at the Royal Institution. Professor Pickering throws cold water upon it in the pages of the January "Harper." And the veteran naturalist Mr. A. R. Wallace critically examines the theory in a volume published in the familiar green covers by Messrs. Macmillan. In "Man's Place in the Universe" Dr. Wallace had already shown that so far as water, atmosphere, and temperature are concerned Mars is quite unfitted to sustain human life. Professor Lowell's book and an article in the "Philosophical Magazine" attributing to Mars a climate equal to that of the South of England, and warmer polar and sub-polar regions than those of the earth, have inspired Dr. Wallace to challenge the accuracy of Professor Lowell's deductions. And in addition, he goes a step further, and propounds a rational explanation of the whole of the phenomena observed on Mars, claiming that this explanation is perfectly natural. It is based on the Meteoritic Hypothesis, "now very widely adopted by astronomers and physicists." Dr. Wallace scoffs at the idea of the deep blue tint being caused by the melting of the snow on the planet's surface. This colour is not that of shallow water by reflected light; in addition to which the planetary conditions show that the liquid from the snow-caps must be turbid. And he summons Dr. Johnstone Stoney to demolish the theory that the snow-caps are of frozen water at all. The force of gravity can retain on the globe all the gases of its atmosphere but hydrogen. The moon, being so much smaller than the earth, can retain no gases at all. Hence it has neither air nor water. The mass required before a planet can retain water-vapour has been calculated by the Irish philosopher as one quarter of that of the earth, whereas Mars is but one-ninth of the globe. The latest statement by Sir William Huggins on the existence of water vapour on Mars is that there is no conclusive proof. But it is on the question of temperature that Dr. Wallace lays the greatest stress, and here the author has gone to the most competent critics. Such an authority as Professor Poynting had written for the "Philosophical Magazine" an article in which he shows that when radiation by the atmosphere is taken into account the results obtained by Professor Lowell are no longer tenable.

THE SCEPTICS.

Dr. Wallace has marshalled his material in a masterly manner, and his conclusion lacks no force. "Mars, therefore, is not only uninhabited by intelligent beings, such as Professor Lowell postulates, but is absolutely unhabitable." Similar scepticism is manifested by Sir David Gill, who roundly describes Professor Lowell as as an astronomer who has formed a preconceived theory and has created an observatory and sent an expedition to the Andes for the purpose of proving it. The double canals are the result of men trying to see more than there is to be seen. To be seen by the American's telescope at all the canals would have to be twenty miles wide. If Mars has mountains less than twenty miles high we could not detect their existence. The canals are in all probability natural features which, if we were near enough, would prove to consist of separate parts. The same argument is used by Professor Pickering, who prints a series of dots, regular and irregular, which at a distance would look like continuous lines. He refers to the difficulty of pumping water through the canals for thousands of miles over a comparatively level country—the conjecture of Professor Lowell. As Professor Pickering remarks somewhat unkindly, many astronomers recoil from an artificial explanation where it is possible to account for the phenomena observed by any natural method. Most astronomers, according to this authority, consider the canals to be due to volcanic cracks lying between little craters on the Martian surface. What we see in the telescopes is the vegetation growing in these cracks and nourished by the water-vapour that escapes from the cracks and craterlets. The craterlets are Professor Lowell's "oases." This view is more or less accepted by Dr. Wallace so far as vegetation in remote periods is concerned. But he contends that Mars must now have cooled down, and that the fissures are, in the main, broad shallow valleys, the channels along which the liquid and heavy gases due to the melting of the Polar snows flow and overflow. But even if the existence of vegetation be proved it is a long way, as Professor Pickering points out, from vegetation to human life or its equivalent on Mars, and a still longer step from human life to civilisation. Roughly speaking, the physical conditions on Mars are half-way between those of the earth and the moon. It might, then, perhaps be plausible to urge that civilisations on Mars will be half-way between the civilisations of the moon and the earth.

OCEAN DEPTHS.

One of the most interesting features of the physical geography of the bed of the ocean is the existence in it of enormous depressions. These have been termed ocean "deeps," and in them soundings of between five and six miles have been obtained. Surveys carried out in recent years in the western and south-western parts of the Pacific by various vessels give some interesting details of the nature of these abysmal parts of the ocean. These deeper parts, it appears, take the form of troughs usually about ten miles across. In one case, however, known as the Guam deep, the depression is 20 miles in width. Messrs. Shott and Porlewitz, who give an account of these soundings in a recent number of the "Archiv der deutschen Seewarte," consider that the "deeps" are due to subsidence of the ocean bed along lines of fracture. In other words, they are due to what geologists call faults. Movements of the earth's crust, that is to say, such as that which has formed the natural feature known as the Pennine escarpment. Here, by a downward movement of the crust, the new red sandstone rocks occupy the level country of the Vale of Eden, while the summit of Cross Fell is formed of the much older carboniferous. In the "Geological Magazine" for this month Mr. T. Mellard Reade points out that this view of the origin of the ocean "deeps" agrees with that suggested by him in his "Evolution of Earth Structure."

BIRDS AS DISPERSERS OF SEEDS.

A photograph in "Country Life," showing 32 acorns taken from the crop of a wood-pigeon, shows how birds may be instrumental in the spread of plants. In his "Origin of the British Flora," Mr. Clement Reid indicates how such large seeds may have been brought to our country from the Continent. On one occasion he found in an old chalk pit the remains of a wood-pigeon. Its crop was full of broad-beans, all of which were growing well. "A pigeon," he writes, "would easily cross the Straits of Dover in half-an hour, and in the days when raptorial birds and wild cats were plentiful, many must have been struck down with their last meal undigested."

DECOMPOSING FELSPAR BY ELECTRICITY.

The felspar of granite and other rocks is broken up by the slow processes of nature to supply the needful soda and potash to the soil. Rain charged with carbon dioxide converts the silicates of soda and potash which occur in the felspar into carbonates, and these are washed out into the soil. This, however, is a slow process, and a quicker method of extracting these necessary ingredients for the soil has been devised in the United States. The impatient farmer can now have the felspar of his subsoil or rocky substratum decomposed, and his soil enriched with potash and soda by means of electricity.

THE BITTERN IN SURREY.

The bittern is a bird whose habitat is in regions of extensive swamps and marshes. The gradual drainage of such areas in recent years has rendered it practically extinct in this country. It is interesting therefore to learn that it may be still occasionally seen. In a note to the "Field," Mr. W. H. Davison records that one was seen by him on January 18, and again on the 25th, at Healy Park, between Guildford and Aldershot.

MODEL OF THE FOSSIL.

The most remarkable thing about the Oesel fossil is that the actual substance of the shell of the animal has been preserved in the rock. Now the rock being limestone, and the shell chitinous—as in modern crabs—Professor Holm, of Stockholm, has been able to dissolve away the former, and leave the outer crust of the eurypterus as it was in life. And to show as clearly as possible what eurypterus looked like in life, a wax model about twice the natural size has been prepared. This has been coloured in accordance with the recent king-crab, and is said to look as natural and lifelike as any recent species in the Museum.

FLOWERS AT ELEVATION OF 18,000 FEET.

Recent explorations in the Himalayas of Garhwal by Dr. T. G. Longstaff indicate the great altitude to which flowering plants may attain in certain regions. This traveller found Primula minutissima, Parrya lanuginosa, and a species of Draba in flower on a pass 18,000 feet high. In the Alps, we may note, that flowering plants cease at a height of about 8,000. This same Himalayan region, it is pointed out, has been from the earliest times one of the greatest sanctity in the Hindoo religion. Even at the present day more merit attaches to a journey into this "abode of snow" than to any other place of pilgrimage in India.

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(2) A comprehensive history of practical civilisation.

(3) An adequate and illuminative history of the rise and development of the Arts and Sciences that are the crowning achievements of human effort.

A Political, Dynastic, and Military History.

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD, as its name implies, is a complete record of the rise and development of nations from the earliest times to the present.

Not only the most important peoples that have entered into the story of international development receive attention, but the minor peoples as well, the total number of about five hundred. There are preliminary chapters on pre-historic development. Then, beginning with the Egyptian civilisation of the Nile-Valley and the Babylonian civilization of the Tigris and Euphrates, it details the whole story of successive nations that have taken a share in world progress. The history of Greece occupies two volumes that of Rome and the Byzantine Empire three volumes; a volume is devoted to the rise of the Saracens and to the history of the Crusades and the Papacy: the record of modern nations occupies sixteen volumes.

The whole story of all the outstanding potentates, military leaders, statesmen, and political intriguers is told in detail. Many scores of wars and many hundreds of battles are described, not merely as to their picturesque incidents but also as to their causes and effects. The most striking word pictures of battles that world literature contains are reproduced—narratives that quicken the pulse and haunt the memory of the reader. But the record is completed by the inclusion of a great variety of important documents such as Treaties, Edicts, Proclamations, International Conventions, and National Constitutions which present history in its soberest and most instructive aspects.

All in all the record of political history as here presented is so well rounded, so justly proportioned, so adequate as to pulsate with human interest while at the same time teaching lessons in practical statesmanship, in patriotism, in world knowledge that even the most casual reader can scarcely miss.

II.—A History of Civilisation.

BUT while THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY thus details the political and constitutional history of nations with all desirable amplitude it by no means confines itself to those aspects of national progress. It bears constantly in mind not merely the great leaders in the political and military fields but the masses of the people who have in the long run so largely put their stamp upon national character. It gives views all along of the manners and customs of every-day life,—the housing problems, labour problems, marriage and funeral customs, the status of women, and the practicalities of financial and commercial life.

Problems of land, ownership of rents of taxation, as they have been encountered and more or less effectively solved by successive generations received adequate attention; and in general the economic conditions that play so important a part in the affairs of all peoples are displayed in their appropriate relations.

In a word THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY embodies a well-proportioned record of the progress of civilisation in all its important practical aspects.

These statements being of necessity made here with dogmatic brevity to meet the limitations of space, we ask you to bear in mind the fact that they may be tested by you, at our expense, by an examination of a complete specimen volume.

III.—A History of Arts, Sciences, Philosophies, and Religions.

NOR, indeed, is the view limited to the practicalities of life. The important theories that have influenced men for the day of the Pharaohs to our own time are also presented in their appropriate context. Those strivings after self-expression that find their outward embodiment in literature and the graphic arts are clearly recorded and amply illustrated.

There are, for example, illuminative chapters on Egyptian and Babylonian culture; on the literature, art and philosophy of the Greeks and Romans and on each of the great periods and schools of literature and art in the modern world. There are masterful interpretations of such topics as the intellectual influence of the Greeks, the poetry of the Hebrews, the growth of Christianity under the Roman Empire, the civilisation of the Arabs, and the intellectual development of various modern nations. These interpretations are made by the acknowledged leaders of thought in these various fields in the entire world of modern scholarship. For example Prof. Cheyne, of Oxford, surveys the Scope and Sources of Israelitic History; Prof. Wilamowitz Mollendorff, of the University of Berlin treats of the Development of the Helenic Spirit; Prof. Diels discusses the Evolution of Greek Philosophy; Prof. Noldeke, the Intellectual Life of the Arabs.

Any specific illustration that we might give here must seem of necessity fragmentary and incomplete but the reader who turns to the pages of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY, guided by the Index, may quickly satisfy himself as to the adequacy with which the higher developments of human culture are recorded in these pages. He will see that the story told in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY is as varied as widely horizoned as human life itself. He will soon be convinced that the editorial conception of history presupposes a record including all aspects of human endeavour, not merely the bald chronicle of so-called practical achievement.

By Way of Recapitulation.

WE have previously described in these columns certain aspects of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD to which we can now only refer by way of recapitulation. We have pointed out that it is a unique work,—the only complete and adequate modern presentation of its subject in the English language.

We have shown that its twenty-five volumes—comprising seventeen thousand pages—embody the whole story of human endeavour in a continuous and fascinating narrative.

We have shown that the work is provided with an extraordinary equipment of Indexes, Chronologies, Bibliographies, etc., making every important fact in his text readily accessible and constituting it one of the most remarkable reference books in any language.

We have shown further that the long story of human progress from the remotest time to the immediate present—as told in its pages, combines every desirable attribute of scholarship and of human interest.

We have said something as to the manner in which its editors and contributors—representing the best scholarship of the most important contemporary nations—laboured for years to the end that every fact might be subjected to the most searching tests of criticism and that every important incident might be told in the most picturesque and entertaining manner consistent with accuracy.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."



THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.....	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCOISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,

The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, *Agent.*

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, *Manager.*
BOMBAY,

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. **15.**

Guaranteed for three Years.

ASPINALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER.

A hard drying antiseptic and washable wall covering.
For Inside or Outside use.

"WAPICTI"

MANUFACTURED BY ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, Ld. LONDON.

AS DURABLE as oil paint.
Supplied in Stiff paste and ready for use after addition of water.
STOCKED IN 14lbs. and 28lbs. KEGS.

Colour books, prices and full particulars of stock, etc., from

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve-power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE Newell Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for these medicines. Price 10 stamps Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Vetarzo. See Special Notice stamped round every bottle of these preparations.

C & B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

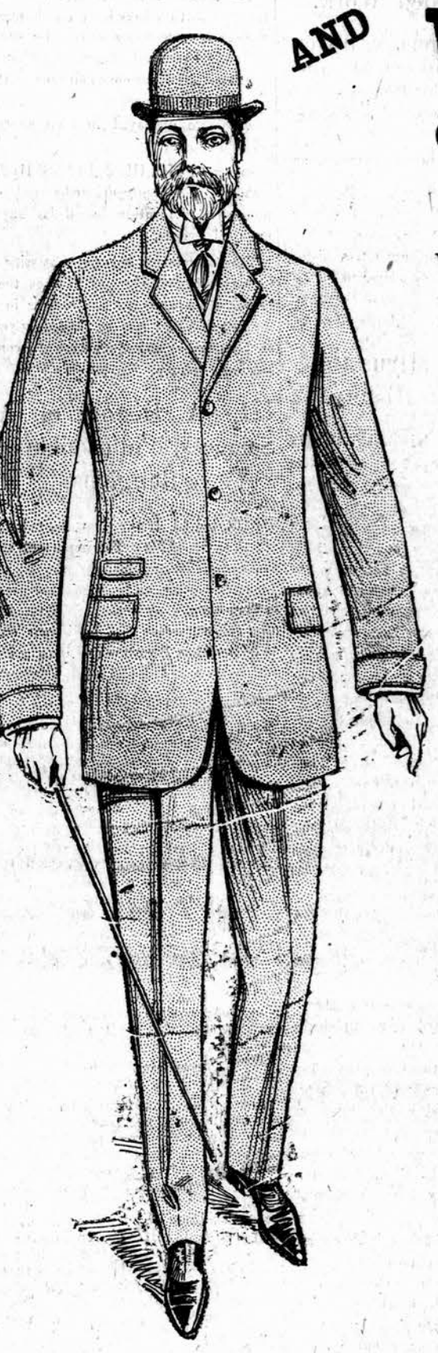
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

LEACH AND WEBORNY

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.



Colored Flannel and Angola Suitings.

White Flannel Trousers, Rs **10-8** pair.

LINEN SUITS.

Shrunk and well made, best materials, Rs. **19** per suit.

QUALITY A.

Flannel Suitings, in Greys, Fawns and assorted shades and colourings, up-to-date Patterns, per complete Suit of Coat, Waistcoat and Trousers.

Special Value, Rs. 45.

QUALITY B.

Best Flannel Suitings, made from Pure Saxony Wool guaranteed shrunk, in a full range of choice patterns, in Light and Dark colourings, per Suit of Coat, Waistcoat and Trousers.

Specially recommended, Rs. 50.

TROPICAL CASHMERE SUITS.

In soft, light weight Tropical Cashmeres, in shades of light, medium and dark shades of Greys, Drabs and Fawn, broken and invisible Checks, entirely new stock, splendidly assorted.

Rs. 55 and 65 per suit.

LEADING TAILORS AT "THE GATE OF INDIA."



If you wish your children to be healthy and strong—as of course you do—feed them on

NESTLÉ'S MILO MALTED FOOD

delicious, wholesome, and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet on Infant Feeding free on application to

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUNOUILH & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

SWAN

Registered Trade Mark



No. 600.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of Noiseless Butts.

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